

THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Duke University Library

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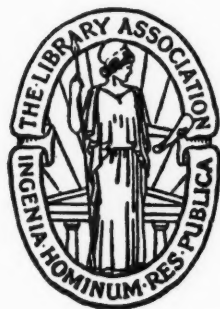
ABSTRACTS 3568—3773



LIBRARY SCIENCE ABSTRACTS

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H. A. WHATLEY, F.L.A.



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ABSTRACTS 3568—3773

THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

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HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY OF LIBRARIANSHIP

3568 Studies in the history of libraries. I. The Age of miracles: the religious element in the growth of libraries

Raymond Irwin

Lib. Assn. Rec., 56 (2) February 1954, 39—43.

The religious aspect of record collections and libraries dates from the beginnings of written communication. It comes through the temple libraries of medieval days to the monastic and cathedral libraries, and then to the academic libraries. The association between libraries and the social and religious power of literacy and learning is described.

J.G.

3569 Studies in the history of libraries: II. Colonnade and cloister

Raymond Irwin

Lib. Assn. Rec., 56 (4) April 1954, 117—120.

The cloister is as distinctive a feature of the medieval library as the colonnade is of the classical library, and the same purpose is served by both. Their open aspect was conducive to reading and writing aloud. The Renaissance brought about the large enclosed hall.

J.G.

LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS

(See also Abstract No. 3770)

3570 Jahrestagung der Landesgruppe Nordrhein-Westfalen des Verein Deutscher Volksbibliothekare in Herne am 24. 2. 54

[Annual conference of the North Rhine-Westphalian group of the Association of German Public Librarians in Herne 24.2.54]

Konrad Hecker

Mitteilungsblatt (Nordrhein-Westfalen), N.F. 4 (2) March 1954, 38—40.

The main speaker was Dr. Schuster on "The public library in the German library system, its sphere of activity and the building up of its stock". After tracing the development of the public library in Germany, Dr. Schuster went on to show that three principles were involved—universality, totality and quality. He ended by suggesting that the relationship between librarian and reader should be clarified; high quality should be aimed at; a form of library corresponding to the Anglo-Saxon public library should be developed; there should be a clear division between public and other forms of

library ; regional interlending should be developed ; the new tasks should be borne in mind in choosing and training recruits to the profession.

R.C.

PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION

3571 The Library Schools : A Modest Proposal reconsidered J. Bernard Black

Ontario Lib. Rec., 38 (1) February 1954, 7—8.

(See Abstract No. 3143). The library profession is not a small trade simply because Mr. McLeod has to perform routine duties. It is an ancillary service in which librarians "prepare and serve the fruits that other men have garnered". The communication of ideas would be far more difficult without the help of librarians. Training for librarianship does not belong to the general education of a man but should be taught separately or later as a vocational subject. The work of the university library is far too exacting to consider training inexperienced librarians in the way Mr. McLeod suggests. Library school training aims to plant the seeds of future professional growth, to enable the student to compare and evaluate varying practices with the principles he has studied.

[*Fools rush in . . . a consideration of a modest proposal for the Library Schools* by Jean Colquhoun, p.9—10, makes similar comments stressing the differences between a trade and a profession]

W.

3572 La formation professionnelle des bibliothécaires danois [The professional training of Danish librarians] E. Allerslev Jensen

Libri, 4 (2) 1954, 130—134. [Full translation available]

Professional training consists of 3 years practical and theoretical elementary instruction (in the library employing the student—for 2 hours per week) and one year at the National Library School which has been in existence under various forms from 1918. An entrance examination is taken after 2 or 3 years and a final examination at the end of the course. Both examinations are partly oral, partly written. The governing body is a Government Department. Candidates must have the School Leaving Certificate and must be under 33. The year in the School may be increased to two. There are special courses for Children's Librarians and for the librarians of small rural libraries. The salary scale for professional librarians is the same as that for school teachers.

J.A.F.

3573 Education and the librarian

Peter Churley

Asst. Lib., 47 (3) March 1954, 33—36. Refs.

Suggests that, whilst the present emphasis on technical methods in both practice and professional education (in a sense, a reaction from the earlier custodian aspect of librarianship) has been profitable, the time has come for a further change. Technical knowledge is not sufficient to provide a professional service and raise the professional standing of librarianship. The minimum qualification for entry into the profession should be an advanced level General Certificate of Education and more graduates should be recruited. The library schools should run a two-year course including an academic subject taken up to pass degree level. Graduates should take only one year of the course for technical training, after a period of experience in a library, and be exempt from the academic examination. Every qualified librarian should continue to work to keep up with his subject.

F.A.

3574 The Future of British Library Schools

Roy Stokes.

Lib. Assn. Rec., 56 (1) January 1954, 7—10.

The only library school in existence up to 1946 was at University College, London. Since then nine new schools have been established, providing tuition for examinations set by the Library Association. They should, however, have power to set their own syllabus and examinations with the L.A. acting as an inspecting body. It is a continuing disadvantage to have this number of schools and there is a need for fewer and larger schools, *e.g.* three provincial ones and one at University College, London. When professional status of a librarian is established, professional education will be post graduate. The age at which students may sit for the Registration examination should be altered. At present there is too much emphasis on the examination instead of on the course of study leading to it. Teaching staff of library schools should be full time.

J.G.

3575 Aspects of Library Education

Roy Stokes

Kent News Letter, 5 (6) March 1954.

The aims of library school training should be to widen the limited horizons of students and to give an insight into the purpose of librarianship generally. The student should be intellectually curious, an attitude of mind eager to gather all the detail one can about the various aspects of the profession. There is a crying need for the standards of professional qualifications to be raised if the holder is

to have a real and not an imaginary status. Suggests that the Registration Examination should be taken and passed completely at one attempt.

W.

3576 A plea for the student against Ranganathan and others

John Metcalfe

Librarian, 42 (10) October 1953, 189—195.

The latest *Fundamentals of Library Classification* has proved to be mainly Ranganathan, and has increased the intolerable burden the student must bear. Ranganathan is criticised in detail for his muddled metaphysics and logic, and with him are condemned the theories of Richardson, Bliss, Bradford and others who have confused confusion. The student must be spared from them. The Library Association should insist on its examiners not setting for general study any theory or system until it has been widely used for at least ten years; it should enquire of other schools and associations if they would prescribe Richardson, Bliss, Bradford or Ranganathan; it should get the advice of recognized philosophers and logicians on the theories of these men.

G.P.S.

3577 Ranganathan and others

Jeanne H. Simpson

N.W. Newsl., (26) March 1954, 4—5.

Refutes the arguments advanced in Abstract No. 3576, by showing that a knowledge of classification is essential to an understanding of book classification schemes. For this purpose Ranganathan has led the way by adopting terms, sometimes mis-called *jargon*, which have specific meanings and avoid the present vagueness in discussing book classification.

W.

3578 The Second Happiest days [Library Schools]

Marion Wilden-Hart

Asst. Lib., 47 (3) March 1954, 36—38.

Attendance at a full-time library school has many advantages. Tuition for each subject is longer and concentrated. Tutorials are possible. Homework and internal examinations are seen as preparation for L.A. examination conditions. Visiting lecturers and visits by students to libraries provide contact with current practice. Most library schools have professional journals and printed material from libraries. The problems of leave of absence and finance are not considered insuperable. Brief details are given of grants made by local education authorities and other bodies which may help the prospective library school student.

E.P.D.

3579 Student Librarians' Conference—a measuring stick

Miriam Herron

Illinois Libs., 36 (2) February 1954, 75—76.

The first student librarians' conference in mid-state Illinois was held on November 14. Invitations with a check list of topics proposed for discussion were sent to 50 schools in 11 counties. The most popular topics were Library Clubs, Student assistants as others see them, Missing books, and What to do for Books Week. Each participating school had a job to do. The social angle was not forgotten, and an overwhelming vote decided on another conference in the spring. The opinions of some participants are given.

G.P.S.

3580 Sincere help is required for correspondence-course students

V. Vinokhodov

Bibliotekar' (USSR), (2) February 1954, 27—31.

The library profession has lately become very popular among Soviet youth and even library workers of some decades of experience join the correspondence instruction to increase their theoretical knowledge. Syllabi are settled by a conference of directors in Moscow. The lone worker is mistakenly assumed to have the textbooks, though most students are inexperienced youngsters who have not the facilities of the Moscow and Leningrad colleges. Deniseva's *General bibliography* and Klenova's *Organisation of library stocks and catalogues* are not enough and need revision; there is nothing on library routine, children's literature, poster work, or foreign literature. The student has to reproduce his tutor's notes. As for annotation of natural science literature, even regional libraries do not have a copy of the *Soviet bibliography*. The winter session lasts ten days, with not more than 4—6 hours of reading and 4—6 lectures and the rest conferences; the summer session is more difficult with 8—9 evening examinations. The result is that many students stop at the second year.

K.G.

3581 Patterns of Education for Librarianship in the Southeast
Tommie Dora Barker

Southeastern Librarian, 4 (1) Spring 1954, 5—13.

Five years ago the Southeastern states projected a programme leading to the Master's degree at the end of a year's post-graduate study. Requirements are preliminary courses in addition to a Bachelor's degree and a reading knowledge of at least one foreign language, and in some cases a sufficiently high standard in first degree. Some schools require a thesis, others specify the courses. Specialist courses require courses in other related subjects such as sociology and education. The time allowed to complete the course

is generally one year. In some cases field-work is required. The aims are to train for the higher posts in librarianship. The number of semester hours varies with the universities. Differences between the university courses are in detail only. Book selection training ranks highly and the student studies librarianship in relation to various other subjects. Two tables analysing requirements are given.

J.M.B.

3582 Library Internships: history, purpose, and a proposal
Esther L. Stallman

Univ. of Illinois Lib. Sch. Occ. Papers, (37) January 1954, 23p.

Librarians have acquired their knowledge of librarianship either by accident, by apprenticeship, by library school training and field work, or by internship ("supervised planned training, allowing for the application of theory to practice"). The author describes the development of the internship in medicine, dietetics, clinical psychology, social work, public administration, education, and notes the scheme begun by the Medical Library Association in 1949. Three reasons for library internships are: (i) to aid the students' professional development for which varied experience is essential; (ii) because students can qualify by examination when in fact they are professionally immature; (iii) because library school training is mainly theoretical. Factors hindering the extension of internships are lack of: (i) a true understanding of what internship means, (ii) libraries able and willing to accept internes, (iii) approved libraries, (iv) students wanting an internship, (v) competitive selection of applicants. How these failings may be overcome is implied in a detailed plan for the setting up of internships through library schools, with notes on the parts to be played by the student, the library, and the library school.

W.

3583 Thesen zur Ausbildung der Dokumentalisten
[Thoughts on the training of information officers]
Karl Fill

Nach. f. Dok., 5 (1) March 1954, 28—32.

Stresses the need for trained information officers, who should have a broad scientific background up to university standard. They must know the sources for their literature, be able to evaluate, classify, abstract, review and make available the literature of a subject. Thus they should possess a knowledge of the Decimal Classification, of various types of catalogues and cards, of sound and visual records, of reproduction methods, of translation services. The author suggests a course of two terms at the major universities run by experienced information officers. Short courses might be established for officers employed in firms who have drifted into documentation work.

W.D.

3584 Whither education for medical librarians?

Estelle Brodman

Stechert-Hafner Book News, 8 (6) February 1954, 61—62.

Courses have sprung up in American library schools on law, music and medical librarianship. This tendency is likely to continue. At the same time, a basic curriculum for all students has been established in many schools with special subjects, such as medical librarianship, as adjuncts. Formal courses in medical librarianship began in the U.S.A. in 1937, and have been organized in several other countries including England and France. Unesco and the World Health Organization have established courses, projects and travelling fellowships. Over 300 people attended the 1st International Conference on Medical Librarianship in London, in 1953. What is required, and has not been attained, is a clarification of the precise function and aims of the medical library.

J.L.B.

3585 Education for Special Librarianship in Gt. Britain

Elizabeth Mackiewicz

Aslib. Proc., 5 (4) November 1953, 286—292.

Aslib's interest in education dates from its first conference in 1924, and since then suggestions have been made for courses, both to the Library Association and to the School of Librarianship and Archives. Modifications to the L.A. syllabus have improved it, but still the Registration, the Charter examination, offers too few alternatives and does not pay enough attention to fundamental principles. At the Schools, more provision of special courses has been made, and Aslib has held short courses since 1943. Facets of information work are not covered by the L.A. syllabus, however, which make it desirable that a recognized qualification for Information Officers should be established.

D.J.F.

3586 Special Library Training as it is in the Netherlands today

C. van Dijk

Aslib Proc., 5 (4) November 1953, 276—285.

In the Netherlands, special librarians and documentalists began in the twenties to come together for discussions and found common interests different from those of the public librarians. But unlike Gt. Britain and the U.S.A. they formed a sub-organization, the Section for Special Libraries (SSB), of the existing Netherlands Association of Librarians (NVB). The NVB and the Netherlands Institute for Documentation (NIDER) now have a joint committee on professional education, and training is given for Special Librarian Diploma (Course A), Industrial Archivist (B) and Information Officer (C). Details of the subjects studied in A and C are given.

D.J.F.

3587 The Training of Special Librarians in the United States
Harold Lancour

Aslib Proc., 5 (4) November 1953, 271—275.

The first library school in the U.S.A. was opened by Dewey in 1887, and the school, rather than the apprenticeship system, became the normal method of training. Between the wars, specialized courses for different types of library were offered in increasing numbers, but after much discussion, the latest trend is towards a more general basic course with less "fragmentation".

D.J.F.

LIBRARY SERVICES : GENERAL SURVEYS, INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL

3588 Mennyt ja alkanut vuosi

[The past and the coming year]

Kirjastolehti, 47 (1) January 1954, 1.

From the point of view of Finnish library conditions the balance of 1953 was positive although the new library law was not passed. A great number of librarians attended the General Library Meeting in Helsinki in May and the Northern Library Meeting held in Trondheim, Norway, in June. Finland was also represented at the Anglo-Scandinavian meeting of librarians in Halmstad and at the I.F.L.A. Conference in Vienna. The first courses for children's librarians were held in Helsinki. Publications on library subjects included: Kanninen's *Uusia kirjastobuoneita* (New library rooms), a selected list of reference books and another of books for children and adolescents. A directory of librarians will appear shortly. The use of printed catalogue cards increased considerably. The Helsinki University Student Body invited architects to take part in a competition for the planning of a new building for its library.

H.W.

3589 Kirjalainat kaupungeissa ja kauppaloissa

[Loans in towns and boroughs]

Kirjastolehti, 47 (2) February 1954, 38—40.

Tables, giving population, loans, loans per head for 1930—1953, show that although the loans show a steady increase the population has also grown considerably since 1930 and therefore the average has only this year reached the level of the slump years in the 1930's. Seventeen towns show an increase of more than 10%.

H.W.

3590 Library organization in the Soviet Union

Unesco Bull., 8 (5-6) May-June 1954, 53-55.

Brief accounts are given of the work of the libraries which may be divided into the following six groups: State public libraries, libraries of the Academy of Sciences, autonomous special libraries, university libraries, mass libraries and trade union libraries. At the end of 1953 there were 380,000 libraries with 1,000m. vols., of these 285,000 were rural libraries. The article concludes with a brief mention of the State schools for training qualified librarians; the course lasts for 4 years and special training includes broadcasting and pedagogy; in 1949-50 there were some 15,000 students. Sources of information include the *Soviet encyclopedia* (1950).

D.H.

LIBRARY CO-OPERATION, INCLUDING UNION CATALOGUES

3591 Some Aspects of Library Co-operation

Charles F. Shepherd

Lib. World, 55 (643) January 1954, 107-108.

A survey of national co-operation in Britain, Germany, Denmark and the U.S.A. and of international services and organizations.

A.H.H.

3592 Report on the Midwest Inter-Library Center

Ralph T. Esterquest

Libri, 4 (2) 1954, 135-142. Photos.

The Center in Chicago has been functioning for 20 months. It has 16 member libraries. The 1953/54 budget forecast is \$85,000. The building can hold 3m. vols. The two chief activities have been the depositing of less-used material by member libraries and the direct acquisition of unrepresented material. The four different categories of deposit are given. By March 1953 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. vols. and 18,000 newspapers had been deposited. The acquisition programme includes current newspapers on micro-film, current State documents, French theses, American foreign language newspapers, house organs, Latin-American medical journals, foreign radio broadcast reports. Methods of communication between libraries and the use made of the Center are described. The staff consists of 4 librarians and 10 clericals. An attempt is to be made to micro-film deteriorating books and journals. Meetings will be arranged between departments of the member institutions to plan future acquisitions in their own fields.

J.A.F.

3593 The Reproduction of the National Union Catalog
Charles W. David

Coll. and Res. Libs., 15 (1) January 1954, 20—26.

The director of the University of Pennsylvania library deals with the possibility of reproducing the NUC in an expanded, well-edited and legible form. The filming of the NUC "Is not the great forward step it seems to a good many librarians". In the author's opinion it is the duty of the federal government to provide LC with adequate funds to complete the NUC, file the cards into it, and edit it. An estimate of the cost is given in the Appendix, the total preparatory cost being estimated at \$3,791,455.

L.J.L.

NATIONAL AND GOVERNMENTAL LIBRARIES

3594 Die öffentlichen wissenschaftlichen Bibliotheken in Linz

[The public learned libraries in Linz]

Alfred Marks

Biblos, 3 (1) 1954, 7—12.

There are four libraries: the Bundes-staatliche Studienbibliothek (the Federal public library); and three special libraries serving professional and specialist needs (museum, archives, administration). The Federal library with its valuable collections and fine buildings is the biggest and most used library of Upper Austria.

M.B.

3595 The Meyerstein Bequest

B. Schofield and C. E. Wright

Brit. Mus. Q., 18 (4) December 1953, 97—100. Photos.

An account in some detail of a valuable bequest of manuscripts printed books, and drawings recently made to the British Museum by the late Edward Harry William Meyerstein. Music and literature are the subjects dealt with in the manuscripts. Included among the musical items, a rich collection, are autograph manuscripts of the works of Haydn, Beethoven, Weber, and Mendelssohn. The most important item on the literary side is a volume containing the manuscript "copy" of William Wordsworth's *Poems in Two Volumes*. Most of the literary material relates to Thomas Chatterton.

E.McC.

3596 Great British Libraries-I. The National Library of Wales

T.L.S., 52 (2684) July 19, 1953, 452. (By permission)

The aims of the library are: to preserve anything written in Welsh, or relating to Wales, and the other Celtic languages and peoples; to be a general reference and research library for Wales.

Describes the early history of the library from 1872—1909, its subsequent development as the National Library of Wales from 1909, and the building, begun in 1911 and opened in 1937 by King George VI and Queen Elizabeth. By the Copyright Act of 1911 the library may requisition nearly all contemporary books. The Departments are : Manuscripts (also a record office), Printed Books (strong in Celtic studies), Prints, drawings and maps. The librarians Sir John Ballinger (1909—30) organized the institution and Sir William Llewellyn Davies (1930—52) attracted material. The present librarian is Professor Thomas Parry.

W.

3597 Great British Libraries-II. The National Library of Scotland

T.L.S., 52 (2691) August 28, 1953, 555. (*By permission*)

From 1682 to 1925 this library was the Faculty of Advocates' Library but always collected more than books on law. The Copyright Act of 1709 gave the library the right to demand a copy of every book entered at Stationer's Hall. New premises were needed in 1833 and again in the 1870s. In 1922 the library (750,000 vols.) was offered as a gift to the nation and accepted in 1925 as the result of a gift of £100,000 from Sir Alexander Grant. A similar gift has enabled a new building to be erected (to be completed in 1955) which will have from five to seven storeys of bookstacks. The two Departments of Printed Books and Manuscripts and the principal contents are described. Librarians: W. K. Dickson (1925—31); H. W. Meikle (1931—46); M. R. Dobie (1946—53); William Beattie (1953—).

W.

3598 The National and University Library, Oslo George Gray

Lib. World, 55 (642) December 1953, 83—85.

The Library is open to the public and lends books to students throughout the country. It is the largest bibliographical information centre, covering not only the University's fields of research but other subjects not represented in other State Libraries. Special collections include a Norwegian Department, War Collection (1940—1945) and Manuscript Department.

A.H.H.

3599 The Swiss National Library and its collection of Helvetica

F. J. Hill

Lib. Assn. Rec., 56 (2) February 1954, 43—46.

The library is younger and its collection of Helvetica smaller than other Swiss libraries but it lends freely. Since 1916, Swiss publishers have agreed to deposit publications at the National

library which publishes the bibliography *Das Schweizer Buch* (Series A & B). Five-yearly author catalogues now replace the library's ten-yearly classified lists. There are also four current special bibliographies. Begun in 1928, the Swiss Union Catalogue now contains 2m. entries.

J.G.

UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGE LIBRARIES

(See also Abstracts Nos. 3598, 3668, 3681, 3692, 3703, 3729)

3600 The University College of the Gold Coast Library

A. Elise Walker

Lib. Assn. Rec., 56 (5) May 1954, 166—170.

The University College contained about 6,500 vols. in 1948 classified by the Library of Congress scheme. At first the problems of untrained staff, and damage and delay to books in transit were serious. In 1950 a new temporary building was made available but shortage of book accommodation is again becoming acute and a new permanent building is to be erected at Legon by 1957. There is need for a West African Library School.

J.G.

3601 Great British Libraries-III. Cambridge University Library

T.L.S., 53 (2721) March 26, 1954, 207. (By permission)

Founded in 1278, the first catalogue of 1424 records 122 volumes, mainly theology and philosophy. In 1528 the collection contained between 500—600 vols. but was reduced to 175 vols. during the Reformation. The efforts of Andrew Perne restored the library by the inclusion of mss. scattered from monastic libraries. The Lambeth Library of 10,000 vols. was housed at Cambridge from 1629 until after the Reformation in 1664. The Copyright Act of 1709 was imperfectly applied until Mayor (librarian 1864—67) made claims. By 1908 all the buildings on the old site were occupied and there was serious congestion by 1918. The new library, planned by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott in 1923, was erected 1931—34. Today there are 1½m. books, 10,000 mss., 250,000 maps, and there is need for additional storage space. Special collections include 4,200 incunabula, Erasmus, Petronius, Edward FitzGerald, Oriental literature. The library is also a repository for family and other archives. Librarians: Henry Bradshaw (1867—86), renowned for his work on mss. and incunabula; W. R. Smith (1886—89); Francis Jenkinson (1889—1923); A. F. Scholfield (1923—49); H. R. Cresswick (1949—).

W.

3602 Dulwich College Library

W. S. Wright

Theatre Notebook, 8 (3) April—June 1954, 58—60.

Details some of the holdings of the library of particular interest to theatre historians. The most important of these are the private documents left by the founder, Edward Alleyn (1566—1626), including his own correspondence, diary and account-book, and the account-book of his father-in-law, Philip Henslowe, the theatre manager and financier. This last volume, usually called *Henslowe's diary*, is the only contemporary source giving detailed information about theatrical performances. W. W. Greg has edited this and some of the other Alleyn Papers, but of the majority there is still no full printed text. Other items in the library include stage plots and early editions of Elizabethan plays; documents relating to the building and management of the theatres; dramatic dialogues, interludes, jigs and a list of Elizabethan dances; chronicles and translations such as North's *Plutarch*; volumes of the poets and books on science (including medicine, astrology and witchcraft) together with much theology, law and the Greek and Latin Classics.

A.M.C.K.

3603 Operation Survival: a critical year for Polish readers in Great Britain

Maria L. Danilewicz

Lib. Assn. Rec., 56 (4) April 1954, 126—127.

The Polish University College closed in September 1953, owing to the cessation of the 1846 Treasury grant. After an appeal by the Polish community of Great Britain, the Ministry of Education agreed to provide financial aid in order to continue the library for a further three years, providing accommodation was found. The library is now situated at 5, Princes Gardens, South Kensington and acts as an outlier of the N.C.L.

J.G.

3604 The Taylor Institution Library at Oxford

D. M. Sutherland

Stechert-Hafner Book News, 8 (7) March 1954, 77—79.

The Taylor Institution, founded 1844, is the centre of modern language studies in Oxford. A brief history is followed by a detailed description of the library, the largest of its kind in Great Britain, with 160,000 vols. Sixteen rare works are annotated by the author and several special collections are described. Concludes with an account of how the problems of obtaining European periodicals of the Second World War and Slavonic books were tackled.

J.L.B.

3605 Storbibliotekenes administrasjonsproblemer

[Administrative problems in large libraries]

Wilhelm Munthe

Nord. Tid., 40 (3) 1953, 105—114.

When the author entered the service of Oslo University Library at the beginning of the century, the organization of Scandinavian research libraries was of the same type as in contemporary German libraries. The majority of the staff were scholars with a university degree; the clerical staff was almost non-existent. Since then, the development has been rapid and the chief librarians have had to face administrative problems for which they were poorly prepared. With examples from Professor Sune Carlson's *Executive behaviour* (Stockholm 1951) and from the reorganization of the Library of Congress under Archibald MacLeish, the author treats these problems in modern research libraries and especially Oslo University Library. He emphasizes the necessity for the main concentration to be on the general survey of the work and further discusses the organization of the different branches of the service.

M.B.

3606 Are College and University Librarians Academic?

Robert A. Downs

Coll. and Res. Libs., 15 (1) January 1954, 9—14.

Dr. Downs argues that these librarians be accorded academic status on the grounds that, of all people in our time, they come closest to the Renaissance ideal of the universal man, and that, in such matters as salary standards, vacations, sick leave, and retirement, the provisions for the faculty are likely to be more liberal than for non-faculty members. A clear distinction should however be drawn between clerical and professional duties in libraries. If more than 50% of the staff consists of professionals the probabilities are that they are performing a substantial amount of clerical routines, which is "sub-professional" conduct.

L.J.L.

3607 Academic status for the professional library staff of the University of Illinois

Nancy Brannan

Univ. of Illinois Lib. Sch. Occ. Papers, (34) June 1953, 11p.

An account of the various attempts to improve the status of the library staff from 1911 onwards, giving details of the procedure involved in the final transference in 1944 of the professional members from non-academic University Civil Service to academic status.

I.V.P.

3608 The Libraries of Northwestern University : The Evanston Libraries

David Jolly

Illinois Libs., 36 (1) January 1954, 21—28. Illus., plans.

Northwestern University consists of 13 schools on two campuses served by two groups of libraries. On the Evanston Campus the libraries form a single unit known as the University Library—this consists of the Charles Deering Library, three branch libraries and the libraries of the Departments of Astronomy and Mathematics. On the Chicago Campus are four separate libraries serving three professional schools and University College. The physical aspect and layout of the Charles Deering Library are described with plans and an illustration. Since the library opened in 1933, many changes have been made in the building to adapt it to increased book stock and student population. It is now filled beyond its original estimated capacity. Future plans are described. Floor area and cubic measurements are given of the various departments, stacks and rooms.

G.P.S.

3609 Northwestern University Library. Part II: General administration and Branch Libraries

Dávid Jolly

Illinois Libs., 36 (2) February 1954, 81—88. Illus.

The administrative organization of the Libraries on the Evanston Campus is of the type generally recognized as a partially centralized system within a specific institution. A chart shows the lines of authority from the Board of Trustees to the chief officers aiding the Librarian. These officers are the Assistant Librarian, Circulation Librarian, Chief of Reference and Special Services, Chief of Technical Services, and the Librarian of the Technological Institute Library. Until 1939, little attention was paid to the departmental libraries though they form one collection with the central library. Then reorganization of the Circulation Department brought direct supervision. With this has come better co-ordination and greater efficiency. The Technological Institute Library formed in 1942 has grown vigorously, contains 44,700 books, receives 852 periodicals and has a budget for 1953/54 of \$38,388.75. After many difficulties, the School of Music Library was established in larger quarters in 1945/46 and use has increased remarkably. The Geology and Geography Library became a Branch Library in 1945/46, is under the supervision of the Science Librarian and is inadequately housed.

G.P.S.

3610 Some Responsibilities of the University

Robert Vosper

Lib. World., 55 (644) February 1954, 130—132.

Recent negative trends in library thinking seem to limit the development of university libraries. It is thought that they should

reflect only the university they serve, an argument which often becomes a defence for mediocrity. Apart from supporting the university's current programmes, the library should provide for the faculty and graduate student access to collections which will encourage research and for the undergraduate the opportunity to learn the use and love of books. Nor should the library be concerned only with research, for it has a specific responsibility to help document the history of books and printing and to teach the love of reading, especially in the light of new developments in micro-reproduction.

A.H.H.

3611 Het inlichtingenbureau van de universiteits-bibliotheek

[The information office of the university library]

H. Reeser

Bibliotheekleven, 39 (5) May 1954, 149—163.

The precise scope of the information service offered depends on three factors: the scope of the library itself, the size of its staff, and its geographical position in relation to other libraries. In theory, the university library should be prepared to answer all queries from members of the university, and queries from outsiders should be accepted only if they do not impede this primary function. The assistant responsible for this service should always be readily accessible to readers, and should not, therefore, be given other duties which may need, at certain times, to be given priority over the information service. Telephone enquiries can be a nuisance, since they tend to interrupt assistance being given to readers in the library, whilst they are often originated by persons who have no real claim on the service of the university library; it is not unreasonable to make a general rule that telephone queries will not be accepted. Written queries may also lead to the abuse of the service by persons without any claim on the library, and they also have the disadvantage that the information assistant cannot clear up small points in conversation with the enquirer as is possible in the case of personal application in the library or even a telephone enquiry. Documentation in the narrow sense cannot be undertaken in the university library because of the wide range of subjects catered for, nor is library extension work as understood in public libraries any part of its task. The university library can, however, be useful in giving instruction to students in the use of libraries, and at Amsterdam all students are given an introductory talk on the library and then taken round it at the beginning of their course. The information service should be close to the catalogues and to bibliographies and reference work.

K.G.

SPECIAL LIBRARIES

(See also Abstracts Nos. 3584—87, 3681)

3612 The Birmingham Shakespeare Memorial Library

F. J. Patrick

Nicoll, Allardyce, *Shakespeare Survey*, 7, 1954, 90—94.

A Shakespeare Library was first envisaged in 1861 by George Dawson, the celebrated Birmingham preacher. On 23rd April, 1864 a deed of gift and a number of volumes were accepted by the Mayor on behalf of the town. A room was set apart in the Central Library and opened to the public in 1868. This foundation collection and the Central Library was totally destroyed by fire on 11th January 1879. The library was entirely rebuilt by 1882 and the new Shakespeare Memorial Library contained 4,390 volumes. This figure has grown to over 35,000 books and pamphlets in 65 languages. It is the aim of the library to include everything relating to Shakespeare. The range is from the editions of the works, including a First Folio, to adaptations, alterations and "improvements". Engravings and illustrations include the H. R. Forrest collection in 76 folio volumes; modern photographs of productions and actors and actresses include many from abroad; scrapbooks, playbills and programmes are also preserved. Printed catalogues were issued in 1872, 1900 and 1903, but costs have hindered the publication of a new edition. Details are given of the classification scheme and the subject headings used. The library is maintained out of the general rate, but is also supported by a small local committee of subscribers and many donations. A full time qualified librarian is in charge.

A.M.C.K.

3613 The Port of London Authority Library

Bertram Stewart

Port of London Authority Monthly, April 1953, 79—83, 87.

The Library was established in 1928 as a reference collection of records of river and dock administration. It is primarily intended for the staff, but facilities are given to students of history, topography and port economics. The stock comprises books, archives and prints. There is a special "London" collection, with particular emphasis on the Thameside and dockland boroughs, and there is a practically complete file of the MS. records of the various dock companies, the river administration boards, and their modern successors. These are indexed and kept up to date. Newspaper cuttings are also maintained on all relevant matters, such as labour, port charges, Thames floods. The reference collection consists of statistical and economic directories, works on all forms of transport, dock labour, customs and excise, trade and maritime insurance. The library possesses a unique collection of technical material on ports abroad.

A.M.K.

3614 Juggling with Dewey

Geoffrey Whatmore

Librarian, 43 (4) April 1954, 61—64.

Certain changes have been made in the application of the Dewey Decimal Classification to the *Manchester Guardian Library* (10,000 vols.) The reasons for the changes are: (i) to group books in a way which is readily understood and appears logical to the subject specialist using them; (ii) to bring together books used together. The changes are: (i) grouping of broad economic and political aspects under the country by use of colon; (ii) bringing together of all aspects of industries e.g. Transport (385, 625, 656). Tables of common sub-divisions for each of these groups have been drawn up. The order of the 300 class with particular reference to the 320's, is clumsy and a rearrangement has been made.

G.P.S.

3615 Dental journals for a dental school library

George B. Denton

Bull. Med. Lib. Assn., 41 (4) October 1953, 379—383.

A dental school library should endeavour to represent every aspect of dentistry in its periodical collection, for all the periodical literature has a potential educational value. Good foreign literature should be represented even if there is little demand for it now. The issues of the early dental periodicals in English are important, and a list of these is given. No distinction should be made between professionally-sponsored and proprietary journals, as such, since many of the latter observe the highest standards: even "bad" journals are of value, as an object lesson, and for the historical record. Trade journals are useful, since personnel should know what is taking place in the industry which supplies their materials and equipment. Journals for the auxiliary personnel also exist, as do dental school journals and those of state dental societies, (although the last two categories are usually only of local interest).

G.R.P.

3616 The dental library in the organization of a new medical center library

Alba Eldredge

Bull. Med. Lib. Assn., 41 (4) October 1953, 393—395.

In the new 14-storey Medical Science Building now being erected in San Francisco by the University of California, the libraries of the schools of medicine and nursing, and of the colleges of dentistry and pharmacy, will be combined into a single unit. The subject librarians will be relieved of routine duties, and enabled to devote their whole time to book selection, reference work and reader guidance. They will have desks in the reference section of the

Reading Room, adjacent to the catalogues and near the periodicals and stacks. The dental collection is classified by L.C. and will occur as a natural unit in the main sequence, a factor which will give the dental student a broader insight into the scope of a medical collection. [The article includes a description of the layout of the new library].

G.R.P.

3617 The medical college library, an analysis of administrative relationships

Frank A. Lundy

Bull. Med. Lib. Assn., 41 (4) October 1953, 319—332.

In a typical American state university, the central services drawn on by the colleges are administered by various Directors of whom the Director of libraries may be one. He is directly responsible to the Chancellor and to the Dean of Faculties, and is advised by a Senate committee composed of college representatives and of members elected by the Senate. The Director consults directly with the dean of each college in order to compile a composite picture of library needs in the university as a whole. "Local" library policy in each college is deliberated by a college library committee which includes the librarian and the member who sits on the Senate committee. The internal administration of the university library is conducted by a "cabinet" composed of its administrative heads, who meet frequently each week. They are joined twice monthly by the librarians of the colleges of Law, Medicine, and Agriculture, to form the "council", which discusses matters affecting the whole system. These frequent and regular meetings promote a high degree of co-ordination and co-operation, and integrate each unit into the system as a whole. The author is aware of the special status enjoyed by the medical college and its library, but believes that its interests are better furthered under these conditions than by the usual traditional aloofness.

G.R.P.

3618 Some secondary tools in reference work

Gertrude M. Clark

Bull. Med. Lib. Assn., 41 (4) October 1953, 396—398.

The library of the Los Angeles County Medical Association serves 5,500 members and also scientists working with them. All requests are answered within two days, whenever possible, and to assist in this, five home-made reference tools have been developed: (i) the Bibliography file; (ii) items of special interest in current journals are recorded under broad headings in the looseleaf "Black Book", whilst the Drug file notes articles on new drugs. To facilitate weeding, these two files are arranged in annual sequences. (iii) a file of past and future medical meetings; (iv) an index by subject, form and language to current periodicals received; (v) a card index to articles published by the Association's members.

G.R.P.

3619 *Herald and Review Library* [Decatur, Ill.]

Agnes C. Henebry

Illinois Libs., 36 (2) February 1954, 77-80. Illus.

Only the files serving the editorial staff of this newspaper are described. The various files contain—725,000 clippings in 180,000 envelopes, covering state, national and international subjects with emphasis on local biographies: 140,000 photos including selected photos from Associated Press: 34,000 metal cuts, mainly one column of individuals, buildings or historical scenes: photos for the Fairchild Sean-a-graver on column plastic cuts: 24,000 negatives. The 1,400 books arranged by Dewey are mainly basic reference books. All the *Decatur Herald* since 1880, the *Review* since 1878 and earlier Decatur papers since 1844 have been microfilmed. The methods of filing, arranging and marking items and making cross references in the various files are described. The clippings file is cleared continuously and other files every three years.

G.P.S.

3620 *The History of the Committee on Libraries of the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy*

Isabelle T. Anderson and George E. Osborne

Bull. Med. Lib. Assn., 41 (4) October 1953, 414-418.

The committee was set up in 1933, and from the results of a questionnaire sent out in 1935 came to the conclusion that pharmaceutical educators in the USA were far from library conscious. To remedy this situation it proposed the production of lists of American and foreign pharmaceutical journals, classified, and with abbreviations; classified lists of text-books; a survey of school publications; the encouragement of better bibliographical standards in journals; the organization of a duplicate exchange service; and the raising of standards among librarians and libraries. Most of these aims have now been achieved, the last of them having been greatly stimulated by personal and institutional membership of the S.L.A. and the M.L.A., (the latter having also provided the services of an existing exchange organization).

G.R.P.

3621 *When a Businessman says, "Information, Please!"*

Elnora M. Portteus

Aspects of Libnp., (2) January 1953, 9p. Bibliog.

A survey of the requirements of business or company libraries. Libraries of various size are considered and suggested basic collections of books and periodicals are given.

I.V.P.

3622 Some aspects of the industrial library

Samuel Sass

Stechert-Hafner Book News, 8 (5) January 1954, 48—51.

The industrial library resembles the departmental sections of a college library in that it is concerned usually with a particular subject field and has similar problems. It differs from college and public libraries because in order to exist it must prove its worth to the industry. The librarian must continually be actively engaged in presenting his service to the personnel. Rules must be flexible. Reference books of all kinds should be loaned and there should be little restriction on the period of loan. Methods of circulating periodicals so that an individual may see every issue in his field as it appears are discussed. Regular lists or bulletins will keep workers informed of articles of interest which they may not normally consult. Also describes briefly various other functions of the industrial library.

J.L.B.

3623 Library Bulletins in American Industrial Libraries

Walter A. Southern

Aslib Proc., 5 (4) November 1953, 320—322.

There are three main types of bulletin: the index of titles, the abstracts bulletin, and the photo-reproduced title-page index. This last type is not widely used but is easy to produce and is comprehensive, but no card index is produced as a by-product. Some bulletins are produced as a co-operative effort, such as *Unlisted Drugs*, and the *Cornip List*. Industrial libraries also contribute to *Metals Review* and *Corrosion Abstracts*. The American Petroleum Institute plans to begin a service in January 1954, but this will have its own staff. Duplicate cheap paper masters will be provided for libraries, from which they can reproduce cards.

D.J.F.

3624 The role of the medical school library in the medical school teaching program

Chauncey D. Leake

Bull. Med. Lib. Assn., 41 (4) October 1953, 369—378.

With the reorientation of modern medicine towards the preventive aspect, many medical centres have now been designated *health* centres, and their staffs include auxiliaries such as physiotherapists, laboratory technicians, etc. The librarian's approach must be extended to cater for their requirements. Every encouragement to the use of the library should be given, by generous opening hours and accommodation, and by instruction in library use. Special collections, (e.g., historical texts, archives of the institution, medicine in general

literature), and exhibitions on the history and current work of the school, help to promote interest. A collection of staff publications including the medical school's own journal, is also useful in this respect.

G.R.P.

3625 Bigger or better collections ?

Clara L. Meckel

Bull. Med. Lib. Assn., 41 (4) October 1953, 365—368.

Weeding of collections should be related to a definite policy. The chief consideration is that quality, not quantity, should be the criterion. An authoritative list such as Garrison-Morton is an invaluable guide to some items ; for others not listed there, subject specialists can be consulted. The use of a book falls sharply with its age. Out-of-date information in old titles and old editions does the reader a disservice, and may bring discredit on the library. Other suggested categories are multiple copies for which demand has fallen, reprints of items possessed in the original, loose-leaf systems no longer kept up-to-date, and remnants of sets. The author concludes with a recommendation that medical librarians consider Janet Doe's suggestion for a standard catalogue of " the best books in medicine" in *Bull. Med. Lib. Assn.*, 41 (1) January 1953, 78—79.

[See also Discarding sets of medical books by Pauline Duffield, *Bull. Med. Lib. Assn.*, 41 (4) October 1953, 361—364.]

G.R.P.

3626 How to make the library function : teaching the use of the library

Bernice L. Dunton

Bull. Med. Lib. Assn., 41 (4) October 1953, 410—413.

Organizers of library orientation courses in pharmacy must distinguish them from a course in pharmacy with library assignments. Exercises should aim at teaching *how* to find an item of specific information, rather than that information itself. Bibliographical terms in common use should be defined at the outset, the library's rules must be easily understood, and its subject headings valid. Instructions for library searches should be so framed as to make the student thoroughly acquainted with the scope of the works which are to be searched, and should facilitate voluntary comparisons of them on his part. At Purdue University School of Pharmacy, library instruction was recently attempted with the Pharmacy Administration course as a medium, instead of History of Pharmacy, as previously, and this new approach seems to have been successful.

[See also Faculty and student use of the library by George E. Osborne, pp. 405—409 and Stimulation of use of the dental library by Arline Robinson, pp. 384—387]

G.R.P.

3627 Technical Libraries and Open-access policy

N. N. Chatterji

Ind. Lib., 8 (3) December 1953, 97—103.

Readers are mainly concerned with micro-thoughts as found in publications other than books. Books form a small fraction of the total holdings. The many forms of literature are arranged in separate sequences. Open-access is therefore difficult to apply. A classified catalogue taking full cognizance of micro-thoughts is necessary.

R.N.P.

INFORMATION SERVICES

(See also Abstract No. 3583)

3628 American Information in Gt. Britain

R. L. Collison

Aslib Proc., 5 (4) November 1953, 316—319.

Official sources of American information include the American Library in Grosvenor Square, with a branch in Edinburgh; specialist attachés at the Embassy; the News Service of the United States Information Agency; representatives of the Office of the *New York Times* and *Herald-Tribune*; the American Chamber of Commerce; English branches of large firms. There are also the library of the English-Speaking Union at Westminster, and the Bureau of American Bibliography at the N.C.L. The present position on American information is good, but could easily be improved.

D.J.F.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES: GENERAL SURVEYS

(See also Abstracts Nos. 3570, 3589, 3771)

3629 Unesco Seminar on the development of public libraries in Africa : Ibadan, Nigeria, 27th July to 21st August, 1953

Edward Sydney

Lib. Assn. Rec., 56 (3) March 1954, 80—84.

The purpose of this Seminar was to study public library problems in Africa. Three working groups were formed which drafted 17 recommendations which are listed. One result of the Seminar was the formation of the West African Library Association.

J.G.

3630 Ontwikkelingsproblemen van de O.L.B.

[Development problems of the [Dutch] public library]

Alie E. Wiegersma

Bibliotheekleven, 39 (3) March 1954, 88—96.

Those who attend the annual study weeks for public librarians in the Netherlands often ask whether practical things should not come before the theoretical subjects which have been their theme in recent years. It is important that Dutch librarians should look ahead, as

the public library movement in the Netherlands is not in a happy position. Although an act of the Dutch parliament in 1850-51, which had been inspired by the English Public Library Act of 1850, authorized the establishment of public libraries, it was not until the beginning of this century that it bore fruit, and only in 1921 was the number of population taken as the basis for the subsidy. The next ten years saw important developments, and the first congress of librarians was held in 1923. Many proposals for improvements were put forward, and in some cases committees were set up to implement them, but the results were negligible; these proposals advocated a library law, centralization of cataloguing and acquisitions matters, a manual, and propaganda for the library service, whilst Dutch libraries remained behind the times in catering for children and youth and in their buildings. Improved public relations are essential, and a leading journalist is to attend the 1954 study week.

K.G.

3631 Biblioteksvaesenet i Osttyskland

[Library conditions in Eastern Germany]

E. Allerslev Jensen

Bogens Verden, 36 (3) April 1954, 128-131.

In Poland there has been a remarkable post-war development of public libraries mainly modelled on Anglo-American patterns, but in the German Democratic Republic the Soviet library system does not seem to have been developed. The traditional German methods of closed access shelves and the recording of borrowers' reading and reactions to books have been preserved. The chief librarian is held responsible for a political purge of his collections. Borrowers still pay entrance fees and annual subscriptions. There is no Library Act. Staff working hours are long; salaries paltry. [Based on information taken from *Der Bibliothekar*, one of the two leading library periodicals published in the German Democratic Republic.]

W.

3632 *Neue Volksbildung* [Buch und Bücherei, neue folge]

Neue Volksbildung, 5 (1) 1954, 1.

The close co-operation between the public libraries and all organizations existing to promote the further education of the people, as well as the similarity of their aims and ideals, make it desirable that all their interests should be given expression in a joint publication. *Neue Volksbildung* hopes to fulfil this need. The editors invite contributions from all those whose activities are directed to the furtherance of national education, *i.e.* from public libraries, institutes of further education, and groups interested in folk song, dance, costume and amateur dramatics. It is hoped that all will contribute to make the new series of *Buch und Bücherei* a success.

W.L.B.

3633 The Witch's Curse, or Why Local Government?

C. C. Florey

Asst. Lib., 47 (2) February 1954, 20—22.

The effect of present-day local government boundaries on public library service is discussed. Particular attention is paid to the position of areas, adjacent to independent urban authorities, where library service, often inadequate, is provided by the county authority. Solution of problems arising from boundary divisions does not lie in revision or creation of new library authorities, but in persuading library committee-members to press for per capita grants, extension of membership facilities to neighbouring areas, inter-availability of tickets and closer co-operation between county and town in inter-lending schemes.

E.P.D.

3634 Library development plan for Delhi State

S. R. Ranganathan

Annals of Library Science, 1 (1) March 1954, 53—58.

Delhi State, where 1,800,000 people live in 600 sq. miles, is quite different from the rest of the country. A Social Education Centre could be set up to provide reading books for 1 m. illiterates. The whole system might consist of one State Central Library as the distributing centre, 16 service branches and six bookmobiles. This plan might be achieved by establishing one service branch and one mobile library each year. The production of literature in Hindi must also be encouraged.

R.N.P.

3635 The Regional Library Service in Northern Nigeria

Joan Parkes

West African Libs., 1 (1) March 1954, 7—9.

The Regional Library is similar to a British county library, except that it serves an area with a population of 16m. The headquarters are at Kaduna. The total stock is 12,000 vols. in English and very few in native languages. The service, which began in August 1952, circulates books to Native Authorities, schools, training centre libraries and adult classes provided that there is a suitable place in which to house the books and a literate person to act as librarian. The Regional Library is increasingly concerned with the training of suitable persons to work in libraries. Funds for the library are inadequate (from £30—£1,700 per annum). There is a lack of bookshops, such that the Regional Library also acts as a book-ordering agency for Native Authorities. There are transport difficulties, bad roads and great distances (it may take three days to reach some places). Because of the excessively dry climate book-covers tend to curl and books are damaged by dust.

W.

3636 The Extension Services of the Illinois State Library

Laura C. Langston

Illinois Libs., 36 (2) February 1954, 68—72.

An outline of the programme, ideals and services offered arranged under the following headings—Local libraries, Areas having no local library, Inadequate supply of reading materials, Legally, The program, Staff, Regional meetings, Exhibits, Library districts, Demonstrations, Regional Library Service Centers, Bookmobiles, Contracts, Annual Reports, Bibliographies, Field work, Co-operation with the State Association, Goal.

G.P.S.

3637 To the County Line: a manual on county library extension in Indiana

Indiana Library Association and Indiana State Library, 1953, 92p.

The Library Law of 1947 was amended in 1953 to allow established libraries to extend service on a county basis with provisions for contracts and mergers within the county and with adjacent counties. This manual outlines the steps to be followed from the initial survey of the locality through the stages of conferences with the State Library and other libraries and the County Commissioners, public meetings, campaign and petitions, to the final stage, following approval and the provision of funds, of the appointment of a library board for the new service. Many questions are listed together with answers; examples of forms required for different purposes, budget planning, and a bibliography are included in the appendices.

W.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES: POLICY AND PRACTICE

(See also Abstracts Nos. 3669—70, 3673, 3694—95, 3772—73)

3638 The development of public library services

IFLA

Libri, 4 (2) 1954, 153—170.

A working paper prepared by the Public Library Committee of IFLA (Vienna, 1953), being an attempt to establish the conditions necessary for good public library service. A detailed list of the factors considered important is given. These are (i) a sense of purpose, (ii) a comprehensive general service, (iii) making no charge for its services, (iv) financed from public funds as a government responsibility, (v) under the local authority, (vi) covering as large an area as possible, and with maximum co-operation, (vii) with state aid and encouragement, (viii) with legal powers and responsibilities, (ix) providing open access, (x) staffed by professional librarians, (xi) supported by a Library Association, (xii) and with full co-operation between the public, the librarians and the authorities.

J.A.F.

3639 What should we provide

W. S. Haugh

Librarian, 42 (12) December 1953, 229—237.

The purpose of a public library can only be defined by reference to the purpose of the community. We must search not for a philosophy of librarianship but for a general philosophy which can be applied to librarianship. In a democracy, public affairs are governed by public opinion, which is not infallible and must be guided. We should give to all men the opportunity of access to the best literature of all ages and countries and enable them to make their full contribution to society. No part of our field of public expenditure must be frittered away on the ephemeral and trivial. It is difficult to draw a clear line between the educational and recreational, the criterion is quality. Light reading is available commercially at a price within the means of most. The pros and cons of providing light fiction are developed at length. Unless public libraries pursue objectives intrinsically worthwhile, public librarians cannot sustain a claim to professional status.

G.P.S.

3640 Die Kulturkrise und die öffentlichen Büchereien

[The cultural crisis and the public libraries]

Wolfgang Zink

Kulturarbeit, 6 (4) 1954, 78—80.

Living thought, nurtured in seclusion is the motive force of civilized life. Before ideas and artistic creations become part of our civilization they must be submitted to the public. Foremost is the question of the meaning and purpose of our life. The future is hopeless if this question and the possibility of its solution are not brought home to the majority of human beings. The public library offers the most complete cross-section of culture but the number of readers or issues is no criterion of its cultural work. The present crisis results from the faith that progress is inevitable if men are given the opportunity of education. In our cultural work all branches of literature play their part. Librarians must be trained to know the essence of culture and must be freed from routine technical jobs so that they can do their work of promoting culture.

R.C.

3641 Are Librarians really necessary?

G. J. Bontoft

Librarian, 43 (2) February 1954, 21—24.

The prime function of libraries is educational and not recreational, since they were instituted and continue as storehouses of knowledge. The librarian's duty is to ensure the proper exploitation of that knowledge. Public ownership of a library means simply that its

scope and use are broadened. The librarian should lead people from the books they know they like to the ones they would like if they knew them. The selection of each book should be justified by reasoned argument and supported by a positive opinion from a reputable journal. Competition with the commercial library can only be unsuccessful. Stock should be balanced between the arts and the sciences. Radio, films and newspaper can educate the masses, but only the librarian can educate the individual. Mass media, however, can aid the librarian. The librarian himself must be widely read with a rudimentary knowledge of both arts and sciences and have tolerance and impartiality.

G.P.S.

3642 Aufwand und Leistung des grosstädtischen Büchereiwesens

[Expenditure and service of the large municipal library system]
Werner Mevissen

Kulturarbeit, 6 (3) March 1954, 56-60.

A critical examination of the figures given in Dr. Schmitz-Veltin's report Rationalization of municipal library systems [See Abstract No. 3208] shows that DM. 1.50 to 2.50 per head is a workable basis for estimating the expenditure of a municipal library. In studying the efficiency of library systems it is not sufficient to know the cost per loan or the expenditure per inhabitant. There are many variable factors to consider: staff salaries, ratio of technical to professional staff, rent and maintenance of buildings, cost of books, processing and binding. In a model system everything would be centralized that could be. Economies in technical processes make way for expansion of professional services. Rationalization of methods and proper siting of buildings attract readers.

R.C.

3643 A Future for mechanization?

J. R. Pike

Lib. Assn. Rec., 56 (2) February 1954, 47-49. Illus.

The use of punched cards was pioneered in this country by Mr. T. E. Callander. They are now most widely associated with stock records, and the charging and discharging of books by this method has been tried. Microfilm and marginal punched cards for the smaller libraries have possibilities.

J.G.

3644 The Organization of reference services

Lionel R. McColvin

Lib. Assn. Rec., 56 (5) May 1954, 152-159.

The difference between lending and reference materials is artificial. The main factors present in reference work are stock, staff, availability, and knowledge of other sources. There should be a

nation-wide information service based on the major urban libraries and on six or eight regional reference libraries. There is a need for state aid and Advisory Committees.

J.G.

3645 Reference library service in a medium-sized town : the reference department of the Swindon Public Libraries

Paul Casimir

Lib. Assn. Rec., 56 (3) March 1954, 84—86.

The municipal library was first opened in temporary quarters in 1943, the service previously having been operated by the library of the Mechanics' Institute. Permanent premises in the Town Hall were opened in 1948. Stock now totals over 16,000 vols. with 15,000 illustrations. 200 current periodicals are displayed. Special collections exist in the fields of local history, railways, education and on Richard Jefferies. There is need for a larger reference department.

J.G.

3646 Cost of reference in "medium" towns

Paul Casimir

Bookseller, (2523) May 1954, 1330—1332.

Defines "medium" towns as communities of between 30,000 and 100,000 people. The ideal reference stock for such areas should consist of a ready-reference section, a well-balanced selection of standard works with emphasis on local needs, a local collection and any necessary special collections. A reference library should have a definite sum of money allocated to it. For this type of service, £800—£1,000 is recommended. In book selection, readers' suggestions should be welcomed. Co-operation between reference services should be considered regarding purchase of expensive and less-popular works. Hire-purchase terms can often be arranged with booksellers for works costing between £60 and £100.

F.A.

3647 Rural mobile libraries : practice, policy and results

D. A. South

Lib. Assn. Rec., 56 (4) April 1954, 121—126.

The function of the mobile library is to make contact with each rural community and to provide an adequate service. This implies a fortnightly operational cycle, suitable and frequently-renewed bookstocks and a close relationship between reader and librarian. The costs of this service are greater than for an urban branch but the service is at least as adequate. (Examples taken from Derbyshire County).

J.G.

3648 Reflections of an American Librarian: Libraries and Television

Irving Lieberman

Librarian, 43 (4) April 1954, 65—66.

Libraries, particularly public libraries, have been at the fore-front of the campaign to secure channels for non-commercial television and to obtain funds and arrange programmes. This use of television by libraries is not just for the purpose of publicity or to give additional information about existing services, but to produce programmes of lasting educational value of themselves. Cultural resources, instead of being available to hundreds through child and adult education, libraries, museums and art galleries can now be offered to thousands through television. For example, a noteworthy collection of colour prints of costumes can by television be brought to the homes of many who have not the opportunity to visit the library. Many libraries are preparing programmes for commercial television. These include children's story hour, teenagers' book discussion, Home arts and "How to do it" programmes which are linked with books in the library. The Seattle Public Library programme is described. Local History materials which are physically fragile can be shown to the community, by means of television without causing wear and tear of the documents.

G.P.S.

3649 Mieluummin viimeisenä Roomassa . . .

[Rather the last in Rome . . .]

Kirjastolehti, 47 (2) February 1954, 25—26.

As even well paid library posts in country towns have of late been difficult to fill, it seems that librarians prefer an inferior post in the capital to responsible situations in the provinces. Young, unattached librarians ought to consider that a leading post in a smaller library offers opportunities for independent work which they may never be offered in the capital. The same refers to one-man posts in institution libraries where useful experience in documentation may be gathered. If the trend of shunning the country does not change spontaneously it will perhaps become necessary to choose the applicants for the library school with a view to their willingness to accept posts in the provinces and their personal qualifications for independent work.

H.W

3650 Kettering 1904—1954

Librarian, 43 (3) March 1954, 55—56.

In 1904, when the service was already eight years old, Kettering Public Library was erected with a grant of £8,000 from Carnegie. There was a stock of 6,500 volumes and Miss K. Pierce, librarian for 43 years, had a staff of two. The library slowly developed and before

1914 the music section was started and books could be reserved. Children, the blind and readers in hospital were catered for. Miss Pierce won fame in the councils of the Library Association. In the last 15 years, there have been four librarians, and each has left his mark on the service.

G.P.S.

3651 A Library in Spain used as a Centre of Adult Education

Tena Artigas

Fund. Educ., 6 (2) April 1954, 75—78.

A library was opened at Almeria, in eastern Andalusia, in 1947, as part of a national scheme. The library has become a local cultural centre; concerts, lectures and art exhibitions have been held in it and a Society of Friends of the Library has been set up. Besides running a bibliographical information service, the library has 20 branches.

A.J.W.

3652 140 years of the Saltykov-Shchedrin governmental public library in Leningrad

O. Golubeva

Bibliotekar' (USSR) (3) March 1954, 23—31. Illus.

From 1810 there has been compulsory deposit of copies of all published books; there have always been many donations. Many famous persons have been readers in the library. Items numbered 3m. in 1914, 9m. in 1940, 11.7m. in 1953. Important collections are listed. The library receives every day 1,500 books and 3,000 newspapers. In 1953 there were 90,500 readers; 1,392,301 attendances; an issue of 5,597,699. There are 22 reading rooms, including general science, literature, art, philology, physical sciences and technology; four rooms with 300 seats for non-specialists and special rooms for mss., music, the blind, etc. In 1953 there were 205,957 bibliographical questions and a collection of 90,000 quick-reference books has been formed. 80% of readers' demands are satisfied in ten minutes. 102,590 loans were made to 1,139 libraries. The library co-operates in the union catalogue of Russian books 1708—1947. There is a photocopy service, translation service, dictionary and classified catalogues and 150 specialist catalogues. There were 133 exhibitions in 1952; lectures and readers' evenings. 56 plays and 30 films were shown in the library last year.

K.G.

3653 Reception methods for readers' enquiries

G. Koltypina

Bibliotekar' (USSR) (2) February 1954, 44—46.

The seven headings used by the bibliographical department of the Lenin library are as follows: (i) the exact formulation of the subject; (ii) the kind of literature needed, books, articles, reviews,

diagrams, music, etc; (iii) the period to be covered; (iv) the character required, scientific, popular, textbook, juvenile, (v) in what language; (vi) purpose; (vii) the profession of the reader, his general and special background, his schooling and training as, for instance, an engineer, a doctor, a musician.

K.G.

3654 To improve the work of the library section of regional seminars

G. Chudova

Bibliotekar' (USSR) (2) February 1954, 14—18.

Two-session day-seminars monthly appear to be a way of increasing the quality of the village workers-for-cultural-enlightenment. Direction is imposed on the library section. The September decrees of the Central committee of the Communist party of the Soviet union indicated certain tasks according to the Fifth 5-year Plan to be performed by January 1954, and the shortcomings of the practical work were to be discussed. They consisted of the levelling of culture in the countryside and the animating of workers' clubs and libraries. It is frequently necessary to rebuild regional seminars, and this is the business of the provincial libraries. Examples are quoted of problems that were set and not completed.

K.G.

3655 Work with scientific educational literature in the village library

O. Trubeneva

Bibliotekar' (USSR) (2) February 1954, 19—20.

The Lystsev village library of the Volokolamsk region of the Moscow province has a service to seven village points for the use of 496 farms, several textile factories and the "13 October" collective farm; there are 486 readers, and 7,300 books including 611 on the natural sciences, and a readers'-request service from the regional and provincial libraries, and also on subscription. Many books are read aloud to field workers waiting for the morning mists to clear.

K.G.

3656 A progressive village librarian

A. Zolotsevskaya

Bibliotekar' (USSR) (2) February 1954, 9—14.

Describes the work of A. K. Egorova of Kruttssov village library (Norovjev region, Pskov province) in forests and marshes, 24 km. from a town, 60 km. from a railway, with roads impassable by flooding in autumn, with 777 readers (648 in the collective farms, and 54% women). She established mobile libraries in six villages to obviate the three km. walk to the centre after work, and she had nine distributors to serve homes; she worked three days a week on subscriptions, one in the branch and thrice a week home-visiting.

Reading aloud after supper by a trained reader was permitted by heads of families, and she was consulted by village councils on politics. In 10½ months in 1953 there were 226 recitals aloud, 11 readings, 2 readers' conferences, 8 literary evenings, 8 bibliographical reviews and 24 book exhibitions, 1,590 general-political books issued, and 7 meetings of the Communist circle: great help was received from the booklists of the Lenin Library. She began to study library work in 1949 by reading, she was elected a deputy on the village council and is secretary of the party organization. She now needs a catalogue and wants to organize work with children
K.G.

3657 Brooklyn has a big week

Henry James, Jr.

Wilson Lib. Bull., 28 (7) March 1954, 561—565. Illus.

The most important element in a successful Library Week is effective publicity. To achieve this Brooklyn organized class visits, film shows, talks by guest speakers, including prayers by clergymen of three faiths, dioramic displays, gay posters, book exhibits, contests, band music, glee club singing, discussion groups and broadcasts of daily ten-minute interviews of librarian and staff. To pay for this they raised, mostly from banks, about \$1,100. The library trustees made available from funds \$1,200 and the cash prizes for contests were met by the Friends of the Library. The week was successful in increasing new registrations by 22% over the same week last year and requests for duplicate cards increased by 35%.

A.G.L.

3658 Informal radio program

Martin Cohen

Wilson Lib. Bull., 28 (7) March 1954, 579.

Kalamazoo Public Library has a weekly 15-minute talk over the local broadcasting station. Three minutes are spent describing a library facility—how to get a library card, library hours, etc.—the rest of the time is devoted to a discussion of fourteen or sixteen books, displayed for a week before circulation. The informality of this programme goes far to instill a feeling of friendliness in listeners. The sketchiness of the notes and the inspiration of the books makes for spontaneity and liveliness as "What's new at the Public Library" reaches out into the garages, automobiles, barber shops and homes of Kalamazoo.

A.G.L.

3659 New York's Ottendorfer Branch Library

Charlotte J. Hubach

Stechert-Hafner Book News, 8 (9) May 1954, 101—103.

This library, which houses one of the finest collections of popular and classical German books in the world, was founded in 1884 by

Oswald Ottendorfer, a journalist who had fled from Germany and settled in America. A description covers its early history when it was patronized chiefly by rich Germans, its decline when its elegant clientele left the changing neighbourhood, and its renaissance during the late war when refugee intellectuals found it a godsend. It is used by many "displaced persons" and also by students of German in the city's schools and colleges.

J.L.B.

SCHOOL LIBRARIES

3660 Westminster School Library

Sch. Lib., 7 (1) March 1954, 28—34.

There has been a library since 1586. The Busby Library of over 2,000 rare or early books was added in the 17th century. The Scott Library was founded in 1883 and occupies seven rooms on the first floor of Ashburnham House. The main reading room is furnished as a drawing room and other rooms are arranged by subject. One boy is responsible for each of the rooms. The library is open all day. All books are on the open shelves and most can be borrowed, a slip system of charging being used. There are 20,000 books in the library and 350—400 volumes are added each year. The annual income is £280, £40 of which is spent on periodicals. Binding and repairs are done on the premises by a bookbinder.

A.W.S.

3661 Peripicias en la organizacion de una biblioteca escolar [Organizing a school library]

Olinta Ariosa Morales

Cuba Bibliotecológica, 2 (1) January—March 1954, 5—8.

The Ramón Díaz Library of the Mesa y Domínguez Primary School possessed 400 textbooks arranged by size, loans were recorded in a ledger. Students of the University of Havana classified the stock by Dewey and provided an author and subject catalogue. Biographies and story books were added for the children and teachers textbooks and fiction for the staff. The latter were specially desirable because Cuba has few public libraries. Article 853 of the Law for the Regulation of Primary Education in Cuba states that each school shall have a library to assist in the school's work and to encourage a taste for reading. The sources for the supply of books as stated in the Scholastic Code are to be: (i) government publications (donated); (ii) gifts; (iii) school exhibitions to acquire books. The author believes these methods are insufficient to provide a suitable bookstock.

A.J.W.

WORK WITH CHILDREN

3662 Analyse van een bekroning. Hendrik van Tichelen : Bibliotheekprijs 1953

[Analysis of an award. Hendrik van Tichelen : 1953 Library prize]
G. Schmook

Bibliotheekgids, 30 (1) January—February 1954, 12—18.

The retired Antwerp educationalist Hendrik van Tichelen has been awarded the Public Library Prize for 1953 for his work on books for childhood and youth. This prize is usually given for a work on bibliography or librarianship, and the selection committee's choice on this occasion is significant in that it points to an aspect of librarianship in Flemish-speaking Belgium which has been neglected by professional librarians, that of catering specially for their younger readers. The work is discussed and recommended to all Flemish librarians who are responsible for libraries for young people.

K.G.

3663 Children are fun to know

Dorothy Heiderstadt

A.L.A. Bull., 48 (1) January 1954, 17, 42. Photo.

All library work with children is creative. Summer reading programmes are described: Indian reading club; Forty-niners reading club and a more ambitious programme, a children's dramatic club. Later the children appeared in a local radio show. These projects are useful, but creative work with children goes on all the time and the librarian must be ready with the books to match the child's enlarging interests.

C.S.F.

3664 Nagot om barn— och ungdomsavdelningarna vid Amerikanska folkbibliotek

[Organisation of Children's and Young People's departments
in American libraries]

Mary Orvig

Biblioteksbladet, 39 (5) 1954, 273—279.

Discusses administrative problems, book selection, classification by reader-interest. Different methods of presenting the book, such as, book clubs, dramatizations, book-lists, and talks to parent-teacher associations are described. Mention is also made of different types of co-operative programmes with schools, professional education and standards.

W.

3665 For the teen-age reader

Bull. Free Lib. Comm. Vermont, 49 (4) March 1954, 50—60. Bibliog.

The teen-ager should have his place in the library just as children and adults have. They are at a difficult age—too old and too young, having responsibility thrust on them and yet treated as children. Radio, television, movies and comics all vie for their time and attention but the library has for them something more enticing and more lasting. A suggestive list of books for young people is given, chosen from those published since 1952. Each entry has a brief descriptive annotation and they are arranged under the following headings—Adventure, Airplanes and space travel, Animals and animal life, Outdoor life, Science, Sports, For fun, Interesting careers, America, People and places, Personal history, The arts, Special, World Affairs.

G.P.S.

LIBRARY EXTENSION SERVICES

3666 How much Adult Education

Chase Dane

Illinois Libs., 36 (2) February 1954, 64—68.

From its beginnings, the public library in the U.S. has been looked upon as a means of furthering education, especially adult education, and it is taking part in adult education to a greater extent than ever before. Now is the time to evaluate carefully the objectives of the library in this field. Should it conduct courses or should it only provide informational materials for them? It has been affirmed that the library should continue to be an agent, until some other institution becomes sufficiently interested to take over the task; others state that it should continue to provide courses notwithstanding the efforts of others since adult education is a most important objective of libraries. Others have it that the library is already overextending itself, thereby risking overall efficiency and should confine itself to providing the informational materials; the library should provide books and the schools should teach. They add that librarians are not trained teachers. More study of the question is needed.

G.P.S.

3667 Adult education plans

Mrs. G. T. Stevenson

Lib. J., 79 (3) February 1st, 1954, 170—179. Illus., ports.

Describes the disbursement of money from a \$100,000 grant for Adult Education Projects made to the A.L.A. by the fund for Adult Education in July 1953. Over 86 proposals for projects from all types of libraries were received requesting some \$469,000. An outline is given of these projects which include, surveys of educational needs, T.V. and radio programs, discussion group programs, lectures, etc.

J.O.

LIBRARY ARCHITECTURE : PLANS, FURNITURE, LIGHTING

3668 Proceedings of the 1953 ACRL Building Plans Institute

Donald C. Davidson, *editor*

ACRL Monographs, (10) November 1953, 102 p. Plans, bibliog.

Eight College and university library building plans were considered : Saskatchewan, Rutgers, Princeton Theological Seminary, Maryland, Omaha, St. Johns Newfoundland, Brooklyn College, Oklahoma. The plans range from complete new libraries to extension of existing buildings. The chapter assigned to each library contains introductory statement on the university or college, verbal presentation of plans, discussion, and reproductions of plans. As an introduction to the individual descriptions is reported a brief discussion on the definition of "modular". The last 17 pages are devoted to a "College and University Library buildings bibliography 1945-53".

A.W.

3669 Hibbing's Library comes home

Ralph A. Van Handel

Minnesota Libs., 17 (9) March 1954, 279-281.

A description of the building selected by a leading architectural magazine as the outstanding small library to be opened in the United States in 1953.

M.M.

3670 Building planning and the use of color in the library

James E. Bryan

Wilson Lib. Bull., 28 (7) March 1954, 570-573.

The librarian planning a new building, the modernization of an existing structure, or simply repainting or redecorating will wish to give much thought to the use of colour. In charging and discharging areas, public catalogues areas where people stay for relatively brief periods, and where little reading is done, and the seeing task is general rather than specific, strong colours may be used. In branch libraries, browsing areas, where people stay for a period of an hour or so, moderate colours with fairly strong contrasts may be used satisfactorily and with good acceptance by library users. In quiet study areas, where people stay for extended periods, consult reference works, use publications with small type, and where the seeing task is difficult, colours that are fairly light, calm and soothing are most successful. Library work areas should have light colours that are soothing and friendly.

A.G.L.

3671 Rörliga bokhyllor [Mobile shelving]

Åke Kromnow

Tid. f. Dok., 9 (6) 1953, 71—75. Illus., diagrs.

Describes the new forms of compact storage: (i) *Snead Compact Storage* (U.S.A.) in which the bookcases swing out like doors to give access to other bookcases; (ii) *Foulkes Mobile Storage* brought out in Great Britain in 1936, has bookcases placed like books on a shelf. These run on ball bearings and can be slid sideways. This system, sold as *Stormor System*, has been adopted by the Swedish Foreign Office with a saving of 50% space. A modern form of the Foulkes System used in the Bodleian Library is of Swiss design and called *Compactus System Ingold*.

LIBRARY MATERIALS: AUDIO-VISUAL AIDS, MAPS, PERIODICALS (SERIALS)

3672 The Purchasing of books and journals in Europe

Robert A. Miller

Univ. of Illinois Lib. Sch. Occ. Papers, (36) October 1953, 11 p.

Experiences and conclusions drawn by the Director of Libraries, Indiana University, after spending six months in Western Europe visiting 118 dealers in a search for book supplies, particularly for texts relating to the Middle Ages. The report is in four sections: (i) New Books (ii) Out-of-print Books (iii) Journal Subscriptions (iv) Back files of Journals. There are two Appendices: (i) A list of dealers in European books for export; (ii) Subscription agencies for the purchase of foreign journals.

I.V.P.

3673 One Way of Dealing with Maps

T. M. Rogers

Lib. World, 55 (645) March 1954, 149—151.

A collection of 600 sheet maps at St. Marylebone Public Libraries was dealt with as follows:—(i) Storage: in manilla envelopes, 14in. by 9in. filed in metal vertical file. (ii) Arrangement: by call-number, a register being maintained. (iii) Indexing: main entries on 5in. by 3in. cards under appropriate place headings, indicating call-number, plus subject references, the whole in one alphabetical sequence.

A.H.H.

3674 **Phonetische Dokumentation als Gegenwartsaufgabe**

[The tasks of presentday phonetic documentation]

Friedrich Wilhelm Pauli

Nach. f. Dok., 4 (4) December 1953, 183—186.

Discusses the importance of phono-records and their preservation in libraries. Apart from the recording of historical events, business transactions, etc., sound records perpetuate artistic interpretation in music and the spoken word (drama, poetry), the element of personality, dialect forms, etc. German radio stations have predominantly replaced their discs by electro magnetic recordings. Discs are more easily stored and take up less space. Speeds are 33 $\frac{1}{3}$, 45 and 78 rpm. A copper matrix is fairly free from danger of deterioration, but soon worn by frequent playing. It is also difficult to make more copies of the record. The B.B.C. keep in special stores "permanent recordings" in matrix form, coated with chrome, from which further impressions are more cheaply made. The electromagnetic recordings with speeds of 78, 38, 19 and 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ cm./sec. are free from distortion and very cheaply reproduced. Catalogues of records should follow usual library practice, but include technical information, reference to printed version, condition of record, etc. In April 1953, the *Commission internationale des phonothèques musicales* was founded. So far it has discussed legal deposit of phono-records, their international exchange and bibliography, lists of phonolibraries, etc. Concludes with a brief survey of some phonolibraries, their scope and facilities.

W.D.

3675 **Acquisition of Reports**

A. H. Holloway

Aslib Proc., 5 (4) November 1953, 323—328.

The first difficulties are learning of a report's existence and selecting the useful report from among several titles about which there is little information. Obtaining reports may also prove difficult, unless the source is obvious and is willing to supply a copy. Some organizations which issue numerous reports are: H.M.S.O., who will also obtain reports from certain other bodies such as Unesco; Ministry of Supply; D.S.I.R. Some useful information on each of these is given.

D.J.F.

3676 **Filing and Storage of Reports**

P. S. Walkins

Aslib Proc., 5 (4) November 1953, 335—340.

Systematic arrangement of reports according to their content is favoured and since requests are usually made by subject, filing in classified order, which brings together reports on related subjects,

is regarded as most useful because it facilitates searching. Other systems whose usefulness is considered are those based on size, accession number, date, author, place of origin, and series. Methods of storage mentioned include open shelves, cardboard and tape, binding, vertical files and filing boxes. Their merits are discussed and the problems of security and stock reduction are dealt with. Some disadvantages of using micro-films and -cards to conserve space are pointed out.

J.S.R.

3677 L'igiene libraria [The hygiene of the book-store]

Bibliofila, 55 (2) 1953, 183.

Lamberto Bravi has published the 4th edition of his *Disinfezione dei libri e igiene libraria. Disinfezione delle biblioteche (Disinfection of books and . . . libraries)* (Rome, Scarano, 1953, 16mo. 180p., 20 plates) The two parts of the book deal with disinfection and disinfestation of books. There are detailed and illustrated descriptions of apparatus and a 17-page bibliography.

F.S.S.

3678 The struggle against insects in book-stores

G. Petrova

Bibliotekar' (USSR) (1) January 1954, 43—44.

Until now poisons have been placed directly on the books in which the insects are found. However they are most vulnerable in the period of their life-cycle when they crawl away from the books in the adult stage for breeding, and hide in burrows and chinks in walls. The use of DDT in dust form or as a wash (a 1% suspension in water is the formula of the Lenin Library) behind cupboards etc. gives more than eight months protection. *Dezinfal* from the Kharkov medical supplies factory can also be used.

K.G.

CATALOGUING, CLASSIFICATION, INDEXING, ABSTRACTING

(See also Abstracts Nos. 3576—77, 3593, 3614, 3750)

3679 Glossary of cataloguing terms (1)

K. D. Puranik

Annals of Library Science, 1 (1) March 1954, 43—52.

The glossary, compiled from eighteen authoritative sources, is intended to be used for a comparative study of the cataloguing codes and to discover the right rules for incorporation in the "International Cataloguing code".

R.N.P.

3680 What it takes to be a subject cataloguer

David Judson Haykin

J. of Cat. and Class., 10 (1) January 1954, 34—39.

The author examines the problem of the cataloguing and classification of new types of material—micro-reproductions, maps, serial research reports, etc., which are assuming ever greater proportions and importance, especially in research and university libraries. There has been a tendency to regard this non-book material as secondary and to give it inadequate treatment. The new material poses new problems which demand new treatment. It is usual at present to have a double subject approach to material—by the shelf classification and by the subject headings in the catalogue. But research reports, for example, hardly need author entry, and specific classification can be carried beyond the point of logical usefulness, while subject headings also raise the problems of specificity and of the requisite specialized knowledge on the part of the cataloguer. The cataloguer must now consider the manner in which the user of the material he is cataloguing is likely to seek it. Some material does not require author entry, for others subject indexing may be sufficient, and shelf grouping by size may be the most feasible for micro-films, phonorecords, etc.

J.A.T.

3681 Cataloguing practice in University and Special libraries

Mary Piggott

Lib. Assn. Rec., 56 (5) May 1954, 160—166.

A paper based on replies to a questionnaire by 16 university and 27 special libraries. With regard to university libraries, the problem of cataloguing hinges on the fact that the collection needs first to be organized to the best advantage, and then the necessary cataloguing carried out. In special libraries, the catalogue should be composed of material that is asked for by name, supplemented by subject indexes.

J.G.

3682 A new principle in dealing with subject matter needed?

Julia Pettee

J. of Cat. and Class., 10 (1) January 1954, 17—19.

The article was written in 1947, but was never published, and deals with the relationship of subject headings, not as logical divisions of the field of knowledge, but as names which may have various connotations and associations in the minds of the users of catalogues. The subject cataloguer must learn "the usage of names and the relationship of names to other names as mutually understood by the patron and cataloguer."

J.A.T.

3683 Contact for catalogers

Oliver Kapsner

Catholic Lib. World, 25 (4) January 1954, 131—133.

Quotes and examines in detail the Library of Congress proposed revision of A.L.A. Rule 53, Names of persons in religious orders. Considers that it would be better to enter such persons "in accordance with the practice of the individual" in all cases, instead of providing for entry under the "best-known name".

W.

3684 Bericht über die Katalogkommission [und] Regeln für den Alphabetischen Katalog an wissenschaftlichen Bibliotheken

[The Catalogue Commission: a report (followed by) Rules for the alphabetical catalogue in learned libraries]

Joris Vorstius

Z. f. B., 68 (1—2) January—February 1954, 29—63.

Revision of the old *Prussian Instructions* . . . must recognize these new circumstances: German unity, non-academic readers, co-operation. The principal aims were: (i) elimination of existing gaps in the old Instructions, (ii) cognizance of printed (as against written) slips, (iii) better arrangement, (iv) clearly defined terminology. The ideal envisaged is a central cataloguing agency to distribute slips for every new publication. So far this exists for German books only, and even there no classification of subject headings are given. A shorter version of the Rules suitable for small libraries is desirable. The Rules are arranged under 35 sections.

F.M.J.

3685 A Short study of the Subject Headings used in the 5th (1948) edition of the Dictionary Catalogue of the Library of Congress, U.S.A.

S. N. Chakrabarti

Ind. Lib., 8 (3) December 1953, 106—111.

Comments on the failures in logic and consistency under five heads. It should be permissible to use all the headings in all ways. It is neither safe nor desirable to divide headings into *independent*, *direct* and *indirect*. There is a lack of uniformity in respect of placing the adjectival parts and the substantive part of the headings. Compound subject headings, though congenial, cannot do full justice to the contents of such books which cover only one part of the heading. Headings are sometimes changed when used as subdivision under geographical names. The help of oriental, particularly Indian, librarians should be sought to develop the headings for oriental topics.

R.N.P.

3686 The new subject heading list for the Air University periodical index: an experiment

Robert K. Johnson

J. of Cat. and Class., 10 (1) January 1954, 28—33.

Written by the chief of the Serials Section of the Air University Library at Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama, the article deals with the problem of subject headings for the *Index of aeronautical periodicals* published by the Library. When the index was small, the headings were taken from *The Reader's guide*, and other general periodical indexes. With a three-year cumulation in preparation, these were found inadequate, and the author goes into the details of the headings adopted, bearing in mind the needs of the principal users of the index, Air Force officers.

J.A.T.

3687 Current problems in the subject analysis of literature

Robert A. Colby

J. of Cat. and Class., 10 (1) January 1954, 19—28.

The writer is dissatisfied with the present subject headings for literature. His criticism is directed at the current Library of Congress *List of literature subject headings and language subject headings* (1926). He cites examples of books and their subject headings from the Congress List, and points out their inadequacies from the point of view of specificity, directness and currency. Literary criticism in the last two decades has become more empirical. This development should be reflected in more precise subject headings, which are also more in keeping with current literary concepts. The subject analysis of literature can be broken down into (i) the author, (ii) subject matter, (iii) the work, and (iv) the writer's audience, and literary subject headings should correspond to those divisions.

J.A.T.

3688 Accessioning and Cataloguing of Reports

A. R. Cameron

Aslib Proc., 5 (4) November 1953, 329—334.

Suggests that the accessions register and catalogue should enable reports to be found when requested by (a) subject, (b) author, (c) issuing body, (d) reference number, (e) vague description, and should indicate (f) the security grading and (g) the circulation. A list of reports in series, which forms an accessions register, takes care of points (c) and (d). Reports with a security grading (f) must be treated separately. Author entries (b) should be as complete as possible. Point (a) is satisfied by choosing a suitable classification. Two schemes are available for aeronautical libraries, U.D.C. and NACA, and the value and application of these are discussed. Vague requests (e) need a psychological approach and the history of the

report (g) is obtained by keeping a record of borrowers. An analysis of loans shows the desirability of a central indexing service for published material as well as reports.

J.S.R.

3689 The preparation of subject-heading lists by automatic punched-card techniques

Eugene Garfield

J. of Doc., 10 (1) March 1954, 1-10.

Describes compilation on Hollerith (IBM) punched-cards and then listing on a tabulating machine. A system of categorization has been evolved which assists in the identification of synonymous headings.

D.M.

3690 Concerning the systematic catalogue

Bibliotekar' (USSR) (1) January 1954, 32-35.

It is a matter of agreement that readers should have bibliographic help. Some librarians think that the catalogue should serve all readers and should include recommendations, but not automatically. Small libraries do not wish periodicals to be included in the general catalogue; others prefer a single alphabetical card-index. The difficulty is to keep catalogues up to date, and most libraries, especially smaller ones, maintain separate catalogues. Ambartsuman proposes to transfer the systematic catalogue to the bibliographic department and leave the alphabetical to the readers; Levin thinks this will not work.

K.G.

3691 Work on a systematic readers' catalogue

E. Sharova

Bibliotekar' (USSR) (1) January 1954, 28-31.

The Teikov district library (Ivanov region) opened in 1936 and at present has 20,000 books. In the first years books were classified by the decimal classification, but the publication of separate catalogues in the Marx-Lenin classification made selection of the best books difficult; in 1949 the compilation of a complete readers' catalogue was decided upon. Cards of out-of-date books were to be withdrawn, the catalogues amalgamated, the cards annotated and put into systematic order, new headings formed, and the whole process checked. Much help was obtained from the *Catalogue of a regional library* and from the monthly *Books of 1952* of the Lenin Library. Attention was first paid to specialist books (teachers', agricultural, medical, propaganda). In 1951 the headings were tackled, e.g. "327.3 Struggle of the peoples of the world for peace, international democratic unity and organization of supporters of peace", "57 Biology, soviet Michurin biology, the physiological teaching of I. P. Pavlov,

Darwinism"; headings were made at intervals of not more than 20 cards. A survey was made of the structure of the headings to make them useful to the librarians and to others who can use them without help, and a notice was drawn up on how to use it for talks.

K.G.

3692 The Dictionary Catalogue versus the divided catalogue : the University of Toronto Library

M. Margaret Slater and Lorna D. Fraser

Can. Lib. Assn. Bull., 10 (6) April 1954, 206—209.

Having a catalogue originally in three main divisions, authors' subjects, periodicals, this library changed to the dictionary catalogue. The chief difficulties they found with a large dictionary catalogue were: complexities in filing; congestion; the need to vitalize the subject approach; problems of space and physical lay-out; apprehension on the part of students at the sheer bulk of the catalogue. Different filing codes have helped with these complexities and new physical forms of catalogue have reduced congestion. Instruction in the use of the catalogue by various means might help the student. Division into author and subject would help graduates and students respectively. Costs increase with the necessary duplication involved. Some libraries have withdrawn entries for material before a certain date, consigning these to printed lists and leaving only recent entries on cards. Division appeared only to be partially helpful to students for whom it was designed. To change from the dictionary to divided form would involve considerable labour and expense and would be of doubtful value in view of experience.

J.M.B.

3693 Tieteellisten kirjastojen aakkoselliset luettelot [The alphabetic catalogues of scientific libraries]

J. K. Kainulainen

Kirjastolehti, 47 (3) March 1954, 51—54.

The alphabetic catalogue serves to answer the question: Is such and such a book to be found in the library? For this purpose the entry need barely suffice to identify the book. On the other hand the systematic catalogue is usually based on the main entry of the alphabetic one. Therefore, the best way is probably to furnish the fundamental data needed in alphabetic cataloguing with the addition of the minimum information required for the systematic entry. Bibliographic formalism should be banished. The *substantivum regens* as a ruling principle for the main entry is losing ground. The author is not in favour of a joint card centre for the research libraries of Finland but recommends the preparation of a common guide to alphabetical cataloguing. In order to simplify the cataloguing of serials they should form a special catalogue which alone should be kept up to date with references from all other serials' cards.

H.W.

3694 Het kopiëren van steekkaarten vereenvoudigd in de Stadsbibliotheek van Antwerpen

[The copying of catalogue cards simplified in Antwerp City Library]
J. Martijn

Bibliotheekgids, 30 (1) January—February 1954, 7—12. Illus.

The copying of catalogue cards is a problem in all libraries, and the City Library at Antwerp has evolved a simplification of the entries primarily as a means of saving time and labour. A full entry is given in the author catalogue, but shortened entries are used in the subject catalogue; the rules adopted for the shortened entries are given and comparable entries for one work are given. It is claimed that the shorter entries save 50% of the copyist's time, whilst there is also a saving in materials. Some of the time saved can be used to provide more entries in the subject catalogue. Most important, however, is the time saved which can now be used in overtaking arrears of cataloguing of large gifts.

K.G.

3695 The Reproduction of Catalogue Cards at Coventry City Libraries

P. S. Pargeter

Lib. World, 55 (643) January 1954, 108—110.

Cards are reproduced on a menu-size flat-bed duplicator. Entries are typed on $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. by $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. stencils, ready-cut by a local firm at small cost, with a maximum size of 10 lines of 48 characters. Lines on the cards correspond with lines on the flat-bed and uniform entries are obtained. Cards are interleaved with tissue and left to dry before added entry headings and accession numbers are typed in.

A.H.H.

3696 Depth classification (1): Abstract classification

S. R. Ranganathan

Annals of Library Science, 1 (1) March 1954, 1—20.

Tries to construct a theory of abstract classification and emphasizes that classification can keep pace with the universe of knowledge only if work on abstract classification is intensified. Discusses the versatility of the Decimal Classification due to its fractional notation, and of U.D.C. by its provision for facets and phases. Explains the emergence of Colon as an analytico-synthetic classification. Also describes the recent advances in the classificatory techniques which are pointing towards the starting of work on abstract classification.

R.N.P.

3697 UDK-klassificeringens principiella sider

[Main principles of the UDC]

R. Mølgaard-Hansen

Tid. f. Dok., 9 (5) 1953, 53—57.

The following questions are posed: Will the existence of two universal systems (UDC and Dewey) restrict future international bibliographical work? How can one limit the disadvantage of the varying use of the symbols in classifying for abstracting services? Is UDC the means of achieving unity and simplicity in international bibliography? The author concludes by studying the problem of how far a universal system of classification meets the demands of scientific and technical progress.

W.

3698 Probleme der Klassifikation

[Problems of classification]

Nach. d. Vereinigung Schweizer Bib., 30 (2) March—April 1954, 33—54.

A report of a Conference held by the Swiss Society for Documentation. Paul Scherer in "The problematical future of classification" said that the U.D.C. had not become the international system it was hoped it would by its originators; several big scientific indexes had abandoned the system. The U.D.C. was now on the defensive. L. M. Kern in "Why a standard classification?" on the other hand praised the D.K. as a system suitable for international use. G. Friedlander in "New number series for extensions of the D.K." opened a discussion on this practical problem; which was carried on by C. Frachebourg. Finally a more theoretical side was developed in "The differential decimal principle as a foundation of classification", by F. Kutter.

M.B.

3699 Om klassifikation på UDK-grupperna 38 och 65

[Classification under UDC classes 380 and 650]

Björn Tell

Tid. f. Dok., 10 (1) 1954, 7—8.

To an economist the choice between 380 and 650 often seems to be a difficult one. Is it possible to make a consistent distinction between political economy and business administration? Ambiguity can only be avoided by limiting 380 to subjects that cannot be allocated elsewhere and transferring other material to 650. This policy forms the basis of co-operation between the Scandinavian Schools of Economics.

W.

3700 The Universal Decimal Classification applied to metallurgical literature

Einar Öhman and J. P. Saville

J. of Iron & Steel Inst., 177 (1) May 1954, 183—188.

A rapid and accurate means of classifying metallurgical literature is called for. The recently published French *Classification Alpha-Numérique* and the American *ASM/SLA Metallurgical Literature Classification* are discussed before describing the U.D.C., its construction, present state, and the means by which it is revised and kept up to date. The contributions made by the Iron and Steel Institute and Swedish Jernkontoret in revising the metallurgical sections of U.D.C. are explained, and examples given.

A.J.W.

3701 Dewey Decimal classification: relocations in edition 15 and criteria for edition 16

Pauline A. Seely

J. of Cat. and Class., 10 (1) January 1954, 3—11.

There are over 1,000 relocations of numbers in the 15th edition of Dewey, compared with the 14th. All of these relocations have not been favourably received by American libraries. In consequence the Lake Placid Club D.C. Committee felt that the subject of relocation should be studied further. A questionnaire was sent to 936 libraries of all types, and the article is a commentary on the replies received. Only 45% of the libraries are using the 15th ed. On a general policy question of "integrity of numbers with few relocations" versus that of "keeping pace with knowledge" the replies were evenly divided. But, in practice, most libraries favoured integrity of numbers. The various types of relocation in the 15th ed. are dealt with, and the replies stated. The author proceeds to a discussion of the future 16th ed. on the basis of the questionnaire, and general opinion would seem to be in favour of either an entirely new classification or a more evenly expanded version of the 14th ed. There are tables summarizing the replies to the questionnaire.

J.A.T.

3702 Dewey Decimal classification: reduced schedules in edition 15 and criteria for edition 16

Maud L. Moseley

J. of Cat. and Class., 10 (1) January 1954, 12—16.

A critical examination of the reduction of subdivisions in the 15th ed. of the Decimal classification compared with previous editions. In many cases blocks of subdivisions have been dropped with no explanation, and the user of the 15th ed. has to refer back to the 14th to discover the actual coverage of the remaining inclusive

number. The main criticism of the 15th ed. is that it is not complete in itself, and the 14th is needed for reference. The writer criticizes the 15th ed. because it is a book classification, and not a knowledge classification into which books are fitted, as were previous editions. If too much emphasis is placed on books, there will always be a time lag in providing for new subjects. Moreover, classified catalogues need a detailed classification. The 16th ed. should incorporate the best features of the 14th and 15th eds., with schedules evenly expanded to be suitable for any large reference library.

J.A.T.

3703 A comparison of the Army Medical Library Classification and the Black Classification for use in a dental library

Dorothy B. Dragonette

Bull. Med. Lib. Assn., 41 (4) October 1953, 388—392.

When the Dental Library of the University of Southern California was integrated with the university library in 1951 it was reclassified by the new A.M.L. classification (whose schedules form part of the L.C. classification). Although this has involved a certain dispersal of material in non-dental classes, it has been found satisfactory. Detailed comparisons are made with the 1952 revision of the Black dental classification (which is based on Dewey).

G.R.P.

3704 Symposium on use of main [medical] classification schemes

Bull. Med. Lib. Assn., 41 (4) October 1953, 333—360.

Comprises: Army Medical Library classification, preliminary edition, 1948, (Elizabeth D. Marsh); Army Medical Library classification, 1st edition, 1951, (Ella M. Crandall); Boston Medical Library classification, (Catherine Kennedy); Dewey Decimal classification, (Helen A. Wolter); Library of Congress classification, (Bertha B. Hallam and Ora K. Goodman); Cunningham classification, (Sarah C. Brown).

G.R.P.

3705 Why B.I.S.R.A. has Adopted the American Society for Metals Special Libraries Association (ASM/SLA) Metallurgical Literature Classification

P. E. Colinese

Aslib Proc., 5 (4) November 1953, 345—348.

A system was sought that would cover iron and steel subjects in detail, permit considerable expansion, require a minimum of cross references, be economical in equipment and labour and leave little chance of missing a reference. The one chosen to satisfy these requirements uses hand-sorted, edge-punched cards recording five aspects of the reference: processes and properties—combined in

one index, materials, common variables and author. The structure and use of each of these indexes is briefly described, the sorting technique and the work book, which provides a key to the classification, are mentioned and some limitations of the system are pointed out.

J.S.R.

3706 Indexing is becoming Mechanised

Chem. & Eng. News, 31 (47) November 23, 1953, 4910.

Mechanical indexing methods enabled *Chemical Abstracts* to bring out its subject index earlier in 1953 than in 1952. New research is now proceeding on wire recorders, which may be able to double the indexing speed even for organic compounds. New classifications should avoid categories and use non-Aristotelian and symbolic logic.

D.J.F.

3707 Science Abstracts—What it is and how it works

G. N. J. Beck

Tid. f. Dok., 9 (6) 1953, 65—69. [In English]

A brief account of the history and development of *Science Abstracts*, published by the Institution of Electrical Engineers, London. The selection of the material to be abstracted, its classification, editing and indexing are discussed.

W.

DOCUMENTATION : GENERAL

3708 Wissenschaft und Dokumentation

[Science and documentation]

Arne J. Möller

Nach. f. Dok., 5 (1) March 1954, 3—6.

To keep pace with the latest scientific and technical developments in a single subject field, the scientist now needs the aid of documentation enabling him to survey and select the relevant literature. The former simple organization of documentation through the national committees of FID has been complicated by the growth of other bodies. The Institut de Co-operation Intellectuelle has been replaced by Unesco and its national sub-committees concerned with documentation in various subject fields. Unesco, however, supports FID and IFLA. E.C.E. has a Comité international du bâtiment (CIB) which abstracts building literature. O.E.E.C. has set up rival documentation centres in several countries, but it has made possible the exchange of publications between member states and made available the services of the Office of Technical Services (OTS) in Washington, D.C. The author urges the creation of subject documentation centres, on the lines of CIB, on national and international levels.

W.D.

3709 Rôle et activités du Conseil International de Documentation du bâtiment

[Scope and activities of the International Council for Building Documentation]

Rev. Doc., 21 (1) March 1954, 19—22.

Describes the formation of the Council in 1950 after a conference of international experts in 1947, and of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe in 1949. The aim of the Council is to promote, on an international scale, the exchange of information about any aspect of building construction or civil engineering. It consists of a General Assembly, which meets every three years, an executive Committee, and a Permanent Secretariat, and is financed by subscriptions from the member nations. Work has been carried out in accordance with directives issued by the U.N. Economic Commission for Europe in 1949, and covers the social, scientific and technical aspects of building construction and the production and distribution among the member nations of an abstract bulletin. A specimen page is reproduced.

D.A.H.

3710 La Documentation et l'Institut de l'UNESCO pour la Jeunesse

[Documentation and the UNESCO Youth Institute]

F.I.D. Informations, 4 (5) May 1954, 19—20.

Discussions took place at the UNESCO Youth Institute, Gauting, in May 1954 on the problems of documentation confronting the Institute. It was decided that the Institute should act as a means of directing enquiries towards the appropriate national or international services rather than attempt to build up a complete documentation of youth at Gauting itself. It was suggested that the Institute should, in its journal *Youth, Jeunesse, Jugend*, give bibliographical information on youth work, and should publish an annual world list of national youth organizations, a series of studies on problems affecting youth, a list of available manuals, and a handbook on the establishment of a national centre for the documentation of youth. Plans for the reorganization of the Institute's library and its documentation services were drawn up, and international co-operation in the field of youth documentation was discussed.

A.A.

3711 Massgebliche Dokumentationseinrichtungen in den Niederlanden

[Standard documentation centres in the Netherlands]

Erich Pietsch, Gerhart Hantke, Gabriele Mulert

Nach. f. Dok., 5 (1) March 1954, 13—24. Illus., bibliog.

After a study tour the authors were impressed by the support given to documentation centres and to the training of information officers by industry, the government, NIDER (Netherlands Institute

for Documentation and Filing), and the Technical High School, Delft. NIDER has an information bureau to deal with inquiries; lists and abstracts are compiled at a small charge. The library procures rare material in photostat or microfilm form. Technical reports series are stored. Special commissions advise on techniques and sponsor training. The chief features of the following centres are described: Technical High School, Delft; the Dutch Patent Office, the Institut International des Brevets, the Dutch Post Office, the Zentrallaboratorium der Staatsmijnen, N.V. Philips' Gloeilampenfabrieken, Van Doorne's Automobielfabrik N.V., Unilever N.V., K. Shell-Laboratorium, and the National Luchtvaarlaboratorium.

W.D.

3712 Central Indexing and Distribution of U.S. Government Documents

Roy B. Eastin

Coll. and Res. Libs., 15 (1) January 1954, 33—37.

In the last fiscal year 36,000 government documents were processed by the library of the Division of Public Documents. The monthly catalog of US Government publications contains about 2,000 entries and has an individual monthly index with an annual index in the December issue of each year. The four main functions of the Office of Superintendent of Documents are (i) distribution to depository libraries, (ii) sale of US government publications, (iii) publication of the monthly catalog and (iv) mailing services for various government agencies.

L.J.L.

3713 Dokumentation in der Leichtbautechnik

[Documentation of the technique of construction with light materials]

Hermann Winter

Nach. f. Doc., 4 (4) December 1953, 196—198.

Having explained the significance and applications of construction by light materials, the author stresses the need for German postwar documentation in this field and describes the bibliography of titles in preparation. The science of construction with light materials is complex and equally related to applied and pure sciences. The bibliography includes textbooks on all related subjects. There will be no contents notes added to the entries. Foreign, as well as German, literature is to be covered.

W.D.

3714 Zur Frage der Dokumentation auf dem Gebiet der Fertigung

[The documentation problem of manufacturing]

Otto Kienzle

Nach. f. Dok., 4 (4) December 1953, 190—192.

Manufacturing here means the preparation, machining and utilization of solid materials, e.g. iron, wood, by machine tools. Not

only the processes (reduction to basic forms—by casting, pulverizing ; conversion by forging, bending, stretching, etc. ; separation by cutting, etc. ; combination by screwing, soldering, welding, etc. ; and finishing by drying, hardening, etc.) but also the machine tools and equipment used should be thoroughly documented for German industry in order to make up lost ground. Patents, standards, machinery instructions, privately circulated technical documents of firms, etc. are also of great importance for documentation. Proposals for a punched card system suitable for recording information on manufacturing are given.

W.D.

3715 The pharmaceutical library of the future

Irene M. Strieby

Bull. Med. Lib. Assn., 41 (4) October 1953, 399—404.

This paper surveys problems arising from the steadily increasing flow of publications and suggests how they may be dealt with by 1975. The predictions are based, in the main, upon work already done, or suggestions already offered, (e.g. published lists of tables of contents, abstracting journals available on I.B.M. cards, documentation centres exploiting mechanical aids to the full, international agreement on publishing problems, a new classification scheme for pharmaceutical literature, etc.)

G.R.P.

3716 Exploiting Report Literature

R. C. Wright

Aslib Proc., 5 (4) November 1953, 341—344.

Three main problems must be faced : the difficulty of locating and acquiring material from a wide variety of sources, the need for speedy preparation and distribution of materials of diverse form and the maintenance of security restrictions. There is a brief explanation of military security grading and its effect on the handling of reports. It is necessary for the scientist to assist the librarian in the dissemination of reports by selecting, evaluating and classifying. Attention is drawn to new materials by circulating accessions lists and abstract bulletins, sometimes prepared by the advertising agency. Cards with abstracts are most useful not only in preparing catalogues but also for the photographic reproduction of bulletins and bibliographies. Further economy of time and effort could result from making full use of modern business equipment and methods. Research is needed to improve the techniques for organizing and disseminating report literature and in the aeronautical field a N.A.T.O. committee is working to standardize the form of documents and abstract cards and improve classification systems.

J.S.R.

3717 Some Practical Points on the Utilization of Technical Periodical Literature with Special Reference to American Publications

J. G. Hall

Aslib Proc., 5 (4) November 1953, 349—350.

To gain the most benefit from technical periodicals published in America effective use must be made of indexing and abstracting services. *Chemical Abstracts* and the *Engineering Index* are the chief of these but other bibliographical aids within the subject field concerned should be consulted. Familiarity with editorial practice and the arrangement of the contents in the journals is a great help in finding references and a number of examples are given of variations in layout and publishing practice that are commonly encountered.

J.S.R.

3718 Chronological sigils

J. B. Reid

Amer. Doc., 5 (1) January 1954, 26—28.

A sigil is a coded bibliographical reference in which the emphasis is placed upon the date. For example the reference British Medical Journal, 1952 Vol. 2, p.228 (4th paper) would be encoded as 52BMJ2, 228d. The sigil is designed to identify uniquely yet briefly each paper published in scientific periodicals and is proposed as an alternative to the coden described by C. Bishop in his article *An integrated approach to the documentation problem*. Amer. Doc., 4 (2) April 1953, 54—65.

D.M.

3719 Codens versus sigils

Charles Bishop

Amer. Doc., 5 (1) January 1954, 28—29.

A comparison of codens and sigils is made. The chronological sequence is of lesser utility to the author than the title of the journal but if it was important to others the coden could be modified by bringing the date to the fore. The omission of the complete volume number in the sigil is considered to be a handicap to its use.

D.M.

DOCUMENTATION : DOCUMENTARY REPRODUCTION

3720 Dal libro alla microscheda

[From Book to Microcards]

Bruno Balbis

Accad. e Bib. d'Italia., 21 (5—6) September—December 1953, 313—328. Illus.

The writer stresses the importance which the various methods of photographic reproduction has had in the field of culture and des-

cribes the principal technical developments and their use in this field. The first variety of microphotography was shown at the Paris Exhibition in 1859 by Dagron, and between 1904 and 1910 Goldschmidt and Otlet produced the first microcard and also the apparatus for reading it. These techniques were much developed during the following years particularly in America. During the war documentary reproductions were much studied and problems of standardization arising out of these were discussed at the various congresses of FID, I.S.O. and UNESCO. New regulations for the reproduction of books in the State Libraries, were also discussed at the Eighth Conference of the Italian Library Association.

M.M.

3721 High Speed Facsimile

Electronics, 26 (12) December 1953, 246—248.

A new document transmitting system is claimed to send ten $8\frac{1}{2}$ by 11 pages of copy per minute. Copy passes a flying spot scanner at 240 lines a second and activates a photoelectric cell, which transmits the signal by either wire or radio. At the receiver the image is focussed on a sensitized xerographic drum causing variations in the charge. After exposure, charged dye-powder is sprinkled on the drum and adheres in proportion to its surface charge. This dye powder image is then transferred to paper and "fixed" by infra-red heating.

D.J.F.

3722 The Future of the Union List of Serials

Andrew D. Osborn

Coll. and Res. Libs., 15 (1) January 1954, 26—28, 118.

The author envisages the use of television facsimile reproduction machines in libraries. The research libraries of the country, could, he thinks, be linked up in a network of these machines, making the resources of one quickly available to all.

L.J.L.

3723 Present position and prospects of international standardization in the field of microcopying

R. Frontard

Unesco Bull., 8 (5—6) May—June 1954, 1—9. Diagr.

Unesco asked the International Organization for Standardization to give priority in its work plan to microcopying and in August 1952 furnished it with funds for this purpose. The article deals mainly with the work of the organization in exploring the possibility of standardization of terminology; bases, classification and dimension, qualities; microfilms; micro-sheets; micro-cards; and readers. Mention is made of the proposed "ISO test object" and "ISO microtest object", with which the quality of any reader may be judged. An attempt at provisional terminology is given in the appendix.

D.H.

3724 Aufgaben und Grenzen des Mikrofilms: ein Streitgespräch

[Functions and limitations of microfilm: a discussion]

Helmut Arntz and Ullrich Schmiedel

Nach. f. Dok., 4 (4) December 1953, 209—213. Photos.

The authors agree that microfilm is a better medium for communication than oral transmission and is suitable for very limited number of copies of an out of print or otherwise unavailable text. As a material microfilm is practically free from deterioration. There is need for standardized films and cheap readers. Microfilms cannot be corrected and thus form definitive copies. They are not easily forged. Greater reduction is needed for microfilm of special material, e.g. catalogue cards, if the reproduction is to be cheaper than the original material reprinted. The difficulty of reference to different parts of a film will be overcome when viewers have familiarized themselves with the new medium. Microfilm is valuable for: (i) records of great value for preservation; (ii) certain monographs which, owing to limited demand, cannot be printed; (iii) rare records, otherwise inaccessible, supplied to libraries; (iv) supplying private research workers with material of interest from publications to which they cannot afford to subscribe.

W.D.

3725 Welche Eigenschaften müssen hochwertige Dokumentenfilme besitzen?

[What qualities are essential for the best documentary films, i.e. microfilms?]

Ulrich Welp

Nach. f. Dok., 5 (1) March 1954, 39—41. Illus.

Discusses the gradation factor, exposure, resolving power, speed and economy of development and climatic effects on microfilms.

W.D.

3726 Directory of Microfilm and photocopying services

F.I.D. Secretariat, The Hague

F.I.D. Informations, 4 (4) April 1954, 15.

A *Supplement* to this Directory (F.I.D. Publication 244, 1951) is projected, and information on new services started, or on new national directories of reproducing agencies, is requested for incorporation. Particulars of three new national directories, covering the U.S.A. and Canada, South Africa, and France, are given.

A.A.

3727 Die Vervielfältigungsstelle an der Technischen Hochschule Darmstadt

[Reproduction centre at the Technical High School, Darmstadt]

Karl Bach

Nach. f. Dok., 5 (1) March 1954, 36—39.

Describes the origin of the centre which serves the needs of research and teaching. A high and varied standard of reproduction and low running costs are essential. The uses of the apparatus in the three sections (blueprint, photographic, and offset printing) of the centre are explained. In spite of long vacations, the differing forms of reproduction required, and the early failure of the printing section to remain solvent, the venture proves to be economically sound. Moreover, it familiarizes students with methods of reproduction.

W.D.

3728 Photocopying and duplicating processes

H. R. Verry

Aslib Proc., 5 (4) November 1953, 313—315.

A brief introduction to an exhibition of equipment by six firms, giving some account of the development of photocopying since the war, and pointing out the important considerations that must be borne in mind in choosing a method.

D.J.F.

3729 Xerography in Card Reproduction

John Minto Dawson

Coll. and Res. Libs., 15 (1) January 1954, 57—60.

The process described makes use of a peculiar characteristic of selenium: that it conducts electricity only when exposed to light; in the dark, it is a non-conductor. A selenium-covered aluminium plate is sprayed with an electrostatic charge and exposed to the page to be copied: light reflected from the white surfaces renders selenium conductive thus causing the static charge to be discharged into the aluminium: the dark surfaces do not reflect the light: there is, then, a pattern of dark, retaining the charge, on the selenium plate. This is kept from the light, and a developing powder is cascaded over it, particles of which are attracted to the charged areas of it, so that a mirror image of the original appears. A sheet of paper (or a paper offset mat) is placed on the plate and sprayed with a charge attracting the powder from the plate, so that a true image of the original appears on it. The powder can be wiped off if corrections are necessary, before it is fused on to the paper in an oven. The process has been used at the University of Chicago Library since 1952.

L.J.L.

DOCUMENTATION : MECHANICAL AIDS

3730 Preliminary report on the mechanical analysis of information by use of the 101 statistical punched card machine

Eugene Garfield

Amer. Doc., 5 (1) January 1954, 7-12.

The 101 punched card machine is capable of a wide variety of applications for searching literature, including fixed field systems, superimposed coding systems, binary coding systems and also a fluid coding system where there are no fixed requirements for particular categories of information. It can search for any particular punched hole in any location of the card, or for any combination of holes and it can make several simultaneous searches which increases the effective speed of the machine. Thus a search of one million cards that requires about 40 hours work is made more practical if ten searches are made at the same time.

D.M.

3731 Machine literature searching I. A general approach

J. W. Perry, Allen Kent and M. M. Berry.

Amer. Doc., 5 (1) January 1954, 18-22.

The advantages of machine searches over the traditional classification and indexing methods are outlined. In operating a machine searching system there are two phases. The Preparation phase consists of the (i) Indexing step ; (ii) Editing step ; (iii) Encoding step ; (iv) Recording step. The Exploitation phase consists of (i) Statement of scope of search ; (ii) Interpretation of scope of search ; (iii) Machine searching operations ; (iv) Provision of actual records.

D.M.

3732 Machine literature searching II. Problems in indexing for machine searching

Allen Kent, M. M. Berry and J. W. Perry

Amer. Doc., 5 (1) January 1954, 22-25.

To obtain the full advantages of literature searching machines, it is necessary to design a new type of indexing system. The essential steps in processing information preparatory to machine searching are (i) analysis of information as to its essential features ; (ii) expression of the latter in appropriate form, particularly in encoded form ; and (iii) recording of encoded index entries on a medium that can be read by the machines. Before the subject matter of a document can be analysed into its appropriate headings, decisions must be made as to (i) what constitutes a unit of information ; (ii) what is the range of subject interest ; and (iii) to what degree of detail is indexing to be carried.

D.M.

3733 New Tools for the Resurrection of Knowledge

Chem. & Eng. News, **32** (9) March 1, 1954, 866—869, 891.

An account of the work of J. W. Perry on machine sorting, with IBM Corporation and Battelle Institute. The BM system was abandoned because of cost, and the new Battelle development aims to overcome the difficulties of terminology by coding basic concepts and assembling the code symbols to express complex subjects. Organic compounds are coded by an adaptation of the Dyson system of notation.

D.J.F.

3734 Notes on the NLL card catalogue of aerodynamic measurements

R. A. Fairthorne

J. of Doc., **10** (1) March 1954, 11—18.

The National Luchtvaart Laboratorium at Amsterdam issues an index on edge-notched cards to papers and reports on aerodynamic measurements. The size of each card is 18 by 24.6 cm. and all four edges are perforated, there being 168 positions which can be notched. Sorting is performed manually by using a sorting needle. The cards contain complete qualitative information about test results, illustrated by sketches shewing test-up and geometrical details of model configuration.

D.M.

ARCHIVES

3735 The Conservation of Local and Private Archives in England: and the Work of the British Records Association

Sir Hilary Jenkinson

Brit. Bk. News, (161) January 1954, 2—7.

The Public Record Office Act of 1838 provided security for the archives of the Royal Courts of Law and the Departments of Central Government; there was no statutory protection for local, private and ecclesiastical archives. The British Records Association was founded in 1932, and now has over 1,000 institutional and private members. Its report in 1943 resulted in the appointment of the National Register of Archives to amplify the work of the Historical Manuscripts Commission. The Records Preservation Section of the British Records Association locates archives which are no longer required by their owners or custodians and arranges for their deposit in Repositories or Libraries. An application made to the Pilgrim Trust led to a grant from that body for the furtherance of the work.

D.R.

3736 A University archive repository

Mary A. Renshaw

Lib. Assn. Rec., 56 (3) March 1954, 75—80.

The legal position of the university archive repository is compared with that of the County Record Office and the growth of the former is traced. The university repository accepts any material which it is legally entitled to, and there is a case for regarding it as complementary to the County Record Office and as a local replica of the manuscript department of the British Museum. The conditions of deposit, types of searcher, publicity and the practicability of full calendaring are dealt with.

J.G.

3737 L'Archivio di Francesco II di Borbone a Napoli

[The Archives of Francesco II di Borbone in Naples]

Giuseppe Castellano

Archivi, 20 (4) 1954, 298—300.

From August 1953 the archives of Francesco II have been housed in the Naples Archives after having been in Palazzo Farnese in Rome in 1860, then in Munich and during the second world war in the Castle of Hohenschwangau. Part of this collection was destroyed during the war, but it still contains important documents on the reigns of Ferdinando I, Francesco I and Francesco II. Particularly important are the letters of Tanucci, the correspondence between Ferdinando I and Lord Bentinck and the documents relating to the revolutions of 1820—21, 1848 and 1860.

M.M.

3738 Archivi e pubblicazioni archivistiche dell'America Latina

[Latin America Archives and publications referring to them]

Elio Lodolini

Archivi, 20 (1—3, 4) 1954, 84—105; 269—297.

These two articles form the first two parts of a brief guide to the Latin America Archives. They summarize activities during the last few years and describe (i) the work of the Panamerican Institute of Geography and History; (ii) congresses held after 1942; (iii) the setting up of schools for archivists beginning with that of Cuba in 1945; (iv) general description of archives, organization of national archives, problems concerning buildings, staff and documents housed in other premises. There follows for each Latin American State an indication of the organization of the archives and a short bibliography of publications relating to them.

M.M.

3739 The National Archives at age 20

Wayne C. Grover

Amer. Arch., 17 (2) April 1954, 99—107.

During 1953 some 4m. cubic feet of Federal Government records were created, four times the capacity of the National Archives building. It is estimated that space and money will be available only for the preservation of 1% of this quantity, and methods are being worked out to ensure that this 1% constitutes the most valuable of the records from the administrators' and the scholars' points of view. During the past five years a programme has been devised for the National Archives and Records service, one of the four major components of the General Services Administration. The National Archives now has a Records Management Division in Washington, and a field organization in ten regions of the U.S., and it supervises all Federal Records Centers employing some 500 people. No records scheduled to be kept for limited periods are now accepted by the National Archives. The listing and repair of documents in the National Archives and the training of staff there are dealt with briefly.

I.D.

3740 The Archives of the Historical Division, USAF

Marguerite K. Kennedy

Amer. Arch., 17 (2) April 1954, 123—134.

The genesis of this programme was a letter written by President Roosevelt in the spring of 1942 requesting that each Federal Agency involved in war activities should maintain an administrative history of them. A number of professional historians were sent to air force units at home and abroad whose task was to draft accounts of events as they occurred. These reports from the field are gradually being collected in, classified and made available. Inevitably there is much variation both in format and content. Details are given of the two classification schemes which are being used concurrently for two different types of records.

I.D.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

3741 Fabulous fiction

Richard S. Wormser

Papers of the Bibliog. Soc. of Amer., 57 (3) 1953, 231—247.

Some literary hoaxes of bibliographical interest are described, including the Shakespeare *Insomnia* fraud by F. H. Head (1886); the *Old Librarian's Almanack* which was reprinted in 1908 in the *Librarians' Series*; the extensive fictitious biographies in Appletons' *Cyclopaedia of American Biography*; and the notorious de Fortsas sale (1840—56).

R.N.L.

3742 Best sellers in seventeenth-century fiction

Charles C. Mish

Papers of the Bibliog. Soc. of Amer., 57 (4) 1953, 356—373.

Difficulties in the way of determining the popularity of early fiction include the problem of lost editions, distinction of editions, and the varying versions of parent stories. Comparatively little study has been given to this field and the present article attempts to assess not only the popularity of such favourites as *Pilgrim's Progress* but also the persistence of the chivalric romance and the utopias. Many of the most popular titles were of considerable age by 1600 and relatively little new material was added before 1700.

R.N.L.

3743 Printed quire and sheet numbers

William A. Jackson

Harvard Lib. Bull., 8 (1) Winter 1954, 96—102. Illus.

Many books printed in Paris between 1510—50 have numbers printed above the vignette or below the imprint on the title-page. The practice also occurs in Spain between 1598—1733. It is suggested that these numbers represent quire or sheet numbers analogous to the registers frequently found at the end of books. There is a possibility that the figures were used in computing prices.

R.N.L.

3744 Una guida dell' Ex libris

[A Guide to Book-plates]

Bibliotilia, 55 (2) 1953, 183.

Mansueto Fenini's *Piccola guida alla scelta dell'Ex libris personale* (Milan, Centro d'arte S. Babila, 1953, 8vo. 196 p. 26 plates) is an anthology of unpublished articles by various authors and artists. It includes a ten page *Essential bibliography* listing over 150 works.

F.S.S.

BIBLIOGRAPHIES : GENERAL SERVICES AND NATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHIES

3745 A Subject Approach to United Nations Documents

James H. MacBride

Coll. and Res. Libs., 15 (1) January 1954, 42—46.

A case is made out for filing mimeographed as well as printed matter; problems of binding are discussed (one suggestion made is that mimeographed and official versions of the same document be bound together, to provide the user with all "primary sources" at once), the establishment of "broad, overall subject cores around which subject bibliographies may be arranged" is advocated, and the need for an abstracting service is stressed.

L.J.L.

3746 Unesco's bibliographical programmes

Edward Carter

Amer. Doc., 5 (1) January 1954, 1—7.

Unesco is concerned with the development of National Bibliographical Centres. In any country the bibliographical services should be able to provide access to that country's own published material and to provide information necessary to gain access to foreign publications. This is achieved by (i) Publication of a national bibliography; (ii) Co-operative cataloguing for the principal libraries; (iii) Co-operative acquisition; (iv) Advisory services; (v) Liaison with major foreign bibliographical and abstracting services. The publication by Unesco of textbooks and hand-books is another way to help the development of bibliographical services. Examples of these publications are the *Manual on the creation and operation of national bibliographical services*, by Knud Larsen; and the *Vocabularium Bibliothecarii*.

D.M.

3747 La Commission Belge de Bibliographie

[The Belgian Commission on Bibliography]

J. Dargent

Rev. Doc., 21 (1) March 1954, 16—18. Bibliog.

Describes the constitution of the Commission in relation to recommendations made at the UNESCO Meeting, Florence, 1950, the Conference on the Improvement of Bibliographical Services, Paris, 1950, the meetings of the International Consultative Committee on Bibliography, 1951, 1952. Later developments of the Commission's work within the frame-work of UNESCO are reviewed and the annual report for 1953 presented under the following headings: (i) Preparation of a national bibliography; (ii) Unification of bibliographical methods; (iii) Co-ordination of bibliographical methods; (iv) Bibliographical equipment. Suggestions are made for the publication of authors' summaries of scientific articles and their eventual incorporation in an abstract journal. A list of works published by the Commission, or in preparation, is given.

D.A.H.

3748 Bibliographische Arbeiten der wissenschaftlichen Bibliotheken

[Bibliographical work of the Learned Libraries]

Curt Fleischhack

Z. f. B., 68 (3—4) March—April 1954, 97—109.

Mainly concerned with the compilations for which the Deutsche Bücherei, Leipzig, is wholly, or partly, responsible. The *Jahresverzeichnis des deutschen Schrifttums*, *Deutsches Bücherverzeichnis*, *Deutsche Musikbibliographie*, *Jahresverzeichnis der deutschen Hochschulschriften*, and many others, often more specialised, are described in detail.

Particularly notable are: *Schriften, die infolge von Kriegseinwirkungen vor dem 8 Mai 1945 nicht angezeigt werden konnten*, and *Schriften, die 1933—1945 nicht angezeigt werden durften*, i.e. lists of publications that could not be included owing to the outbreak of war, and books which, during the Nazi period, were not allowed to be included. The work of the Deutsche Bücherei, Frankfurt am Main, is discussed in relation to that of Leipzig.

F.M.J.

3749 Bibliographie der Dokumentation in Südafrika

[Bibliography of documentation in South Africa]

O. H. Spohr

Nach. f. Dok., 4 (4) December 1953, 198—202. Bibliog.

The author combines for German readers information of various older English surveys adding details of the latest and forthcoming publications in this field. The material is divided under the following headings: National bibliographies, South African serials, Union lists of periodicals, Indexes to South African periodicals, Existing microfilms of newspapers, Official publications, Law, Theses, etc., Mss., Subject bibliographies, Special libraries, Cultural films, Photographic reproduction centres, Library journals.

W.D.

3750 Library of Congress Book Catalog: Proposed Expansion into Current Author and Subject Catalog of American Library Resources

C. Sumner Spalding

Coll. and Res. Libs., 15 (1) January 1954, 15—20.

The Chief of the catalog maintenance division of the Library of Congress deals with the report of a committee appointed to investigate the possibility of using the LC catalog as a current catalogue of national library resources. Bibliographical form, subject, language imprint dates, main and added entries, subject entries, frequency, cost, etc. are discussed.

L.J.L.

BIBLIOGRAPHIES: SUBJECT

3751 Modern techniques of bibliography production

Margaret Schindler Bryant

Libri, 4 (2) 1954, 143—152. Bibliog.

Current world publications received in the U.S. Department of Agriculture are used to prepare the Bibliography of Agriculture. Seven bibliographers mark material to be indexed, indicating on rolls of 5 × 3 ins. slips the entries required. These rolls are completed by typists to include citation, author and subject slips for each article. The citation and author slips for each month, in separate sequences,

are assembled in page-sized groups, photographed and offset-printed at a 40% reduction. An annual author and subject index is similarly produced. The use in preparing bibliographies of the Photoclerk, a simple camera producing 5×3 ins. photographs, is described, as are the similar applications of marginal punched cards, Hollerith cards and the Rapid Selector.

J.A.F.

3752 Books on Modern London Published in the Five Years 1949—53

T. F. Reddaway

Brit. Bk. News, (163) March 1954, 145—149.

This list includes guide books, maps, books giving foreigners' impressions, picture books, books of history and legend, and books describing special aspects of London and the Thames.

D.R.

THE ART OF THE BOOK: PAPER, TYPOGRAPHY, BINDING, ILLUSTRATION

3753 A Survey of early paper-making with emphasis on Europe and the Fifteenth Century

Robert K. Johnson

Aspects of Libnp., (3) Summer 1953, 22p. Bibliog.

The history and methods of the manufacture of paper are traced from its invention by the Chinese in 105 A.D. up to 1660 when paper manufacture was introduced into America. Materials and methods used in Europe are described in detail and the development of paper-making in relation to the invention and technique of printing is discussed.

I.V.P.

3754 Osservazioni intorno ai caratteri greci di Aldo Manuzio
[Observations of the Greek type of Aldus Manutius]

Emanuela Quaranta

Bibliofilia, 55 (2) 1953, 123—130. Facsim.

A ms. of Aldo's Greek grammar, in the Ambrosiana of Milan and attributed on good grounds to the turn of the 15th century, has corrections in the same hand as the text. Obviously these were made by a humanist who thoroughly understood the subject-matter and also felt himself entitled to manipulate the text. The printed version of 1515, edited by Marco Musuro, follows the corrected text. The calligraphy of the ms. however is not that of Musuro, therefore it must be that of Aldo himself. Corrections in the same hand have been made in a copy of Gaza's Greek grammar published by Aldo in 1495 and it is known that he was accustomed to correct

in ms. each copy of works which he printed. Now there is a striking resemblance between the printed characters of Gaza's grammar and those of the Ambrosian ms. The inevitable conclusion is that Francesco Griffi based the Greek type which he cut for Aldo on Aldo's own Greek hand. All the Greek works printed by Aldo before 1499 show this resemblance but in that year he began to use a different one of smaller body.

F.S.S.

3755 Lettering and Type Design to-day

Print. Rev., (65) Spring 1954, 3.

There is a scarcity of new display type faces ; but there had been a slowing down before the last war and a concentrating upon book faces. The Continent is taking the lead in type design, and the trend is a linking of experiment with simplicity. In this country the tendency is towards 18th and 19th century revivals, some of them ugly and poorly designed.

G.H.

3756 Per la Storia dell'arte della Stampa in Italia: Come furono stampati a Venezia tre dei primi libri in volgare

[A Contribution to the History of Printing in Italy: How three of the first books in the vernacular were printed at Venice]

Edler de Roover

Bibliofilia, 55 (2) 1953, 107—117.

These were the *Storia fiorentina* of Leonardo (Bruni) d'Arezzo and that of Poggio Bracciolini, both printed in 1476 by the French printer Jacques Le Rouge, which together with Landino's translation of Pliny's *Natural History*, printed by Jenson in the same year, appeared many years before a history of Venice or any other city was published by a Venetian printer. The reason has been found in the account books, now in the State Archives of Florence, of the merchant Girolamo di Carlo di Marco Strozzi, for whom these works were printed. There is a possibility that the idea of publishing the histories may have originated with Girolamo's brother Marco, who spent several years as a merchant in Southampton and London, or with their associate, Giovambattista Ridolfi. The article throws light on publishing methods and costs of the period and on the ethics of the stationers who sold the books.

F.S.S.

3757 Fluorescent Inks today

J. Cotterell

Print. Rev., (65) Spring 1954, 8—10. Illus., table.

Since 1950 when they first appeared notable improvements in silk-screen printing have been the increase of light-fastness as well as colour range, and the reduction of drying time to under two hours. Dirt is the great enemy as it cannot be removed from the matt

surface. Although yellow and green fluorescent letterpress inks are available in this country their disadvantage is that the ink film in letterpress being much thinner than with silk-screen, and brilliance and light-fastness being related to film-thickness, there is consequently less depth of colour and fading is more rapid. There are reports from the U.S.A. of both successful fluorescent letterpress and litho inks.

G.H.

3758 Offset Printing in Switzerland

George Scott

Print. Rev., (65) Spring 1954, 5—7. Illus.

Briefly describes equipment and methods used in three centres visited—Zurich, Berne and Lausanne. These include modern darkroom cameras (particularly the Klimsche from Germany), standardization of equipment (such as stainless steel for sinks) and methods (such as 4- and 6-colour work), coppering steel ink distribution rollers to give greater affinity for ink, and coated papers with the surface hard enough to withstand drag from the offset blanket.

G.H.

3759 Linofilm is newest photo-type-setting machine

Bookseller, (2523) May 1954, 1298. Photo.

The machine described is a pre-production model, made by Linotype and Machinery Ltd., now undergoing intensive testing. It consists of a keyboard unit and a photographic unit. The former produces typewritten copy and perforated tape simultaneously; the latter automatically sets type on film according to the code on the tape. To speed up output, the keyboard is that of a standard typewriter slightly modified.

F.A.

3760 Monophoto reaching working trials stage

E. Silcock

Print. Rev., (65) Spring 1954, 40—42. Illus.

Any existing *Monotype* keyboard can be used with only a minor adjustment for producing an almost identical ribbon for automatic composition on film. The matrix-case has its equivalent in a similar case which holds master negatives of all the characters in the fount. The film, which is contained in a drum unit, can be returned to any predetermined position to allow for insertion of dropped-initials and other additional matter, and will take double- or multiple-column matter in text of different point sizes. The optical system will make it possible, if required, for one set of master negatives to serve for any size within the range 6—24-pt. The problem of corrections has finally been solved, although letter-for-letter correction will not be economically advantageous.

G.H.

3761 Classical Elements in Carolingian Illustration

Erwin Rosenthal

Bibliofilia, 55 (2) 1953, 85—106. Illus.

The author's aim is to explain how the new creative forces of the 9th and 10th centuries were combined with iconographic standards and artistic conventions. Classical elements were not "revived" but "survived" in transmuted form. The art of the book at Charlemagne's accession to the Frankish throne is first briefly surveyed and the importance of early Christian ideals in the Carolingian period is brought out. Thence a continuity of iconography, of stylistic elements and even of technical conventions is traced, from early Hellenism through classical and late antiquity, continuing through the 5th and 6th centuries A.D. to Carolingian art. A number of well-illustrated and interesting examples, which form the greater part of the article, are adduced in support of the author's thesis.

F.S.S.

AUTHORS, PUBLISHERS AND READERS

3762 Ladies' Magazines to 1850: the beginnings of an industry

Caroline John Garnsey

Bull. N.Y. Publ. Lib., 58 (2) February 1954, 74—88.

An introduction, giving a general view of magazine publishing in America, is followed by notes on regional developments and the contents of ladies' magazines. A checklist of 110 magazines is arranged under five geographical regions and gives place of imprint, periodicity, inclusive dates of publication, publisher's or editor's name and title variations.

F.J.S.

3763 The future of the serious book

Ralph R. Shaw

Libri, 4 (2) 1954, 97—102.

Since the serious book is essentially a storage mechanism it will not lose its market to TV and radio which have fleeting audio-visual effects and thus serve different ends. The drawback to the serious book is its production and distribution costs. Production costs are small compared with distribution costs (even in micro-form editions). The market for the serious book, although small and inelastic, is likely to remain steady. Editions of 5,000 demand disproportionate marketing efforts and distribution costs compared with ones of 500. If such small editions were aimed at the library market rather than at the mass market they could become economically feasible and the serious book would still be able to fulfil its social destiny.

J.A.F.

3764 Better reviewing wanted

F. R. Pryce

Bookseller, (2523) May 1954, 1324—1325.

Most contemporary reviewing of reference books is inadequate and often late. Better reviewing would lead to better books. Details which should be covered in a review are listed under five headings: purpose and scope; collation, format and language; availability; date and periods of issue; documentation, reliability and revisions. A selection of tables is included. These were compiled from the results of a survey of readily available reviews of several reference works.

F.A.

3765 Het goedkope boek als cultureel verschijnsel

[The cheap edition as a cultural phenomenon]

Jacques den Haan

Bibliotheekleven, 39 (4) April 1954, 109—123.

The cheap edition (*e.g.* Penguin books) is now a common feature both in Europe and in America, and its appearance has brought about a minor revolution in the book-mindedness of the man in the street. The cheap edition is essentially commercial; its distribution is an industrial undertaking, and it depends for its ready sale largely on its cover design and the publisher's blurb printed on the outside. From reprints of popular novels, the cheap edition has moved gradually to the present position when new works are written specifically for it. Some cheap editions, *e.g.* from book clubs, are not really reprints, but cheaply bound copies of the original edition, perhaps with a new imprint. Some bibliophiles may regret the advent of the cheap edition because it has destroyed to some extent their sense of pride in book collecting; books are now bought by everybody on a scale hitherto unknown and often merely because their possession is a sign of "culture".

K.G.

3766 Some Cheaper Books

Arthur Hesilrige

Brit. Bk. News, (162) February 1954, 73—77.

The World's Classics, Collins Classics, Nelson Classics and Everyman's Library began between 1901 and 1906 and have sold over 120m. copies. The best edition of Shakespeare is provided by Collins Classics, the best edition of Pepys' *Diary* is in Everyman, the World's Classics offer the largest range of English plays in reliable texts, the most attractive selection of Donne's *Poetry and Prose* is published in the Nelson Classics. Appraisal of other series, and some titles of books published are given.

D.R.

3767 Filmed Books and Plays of 1953

A. G. S. Enser

Lib. World, 55 (644) February 1954, 127—130.

An alphabetical list of titles and authors.

A.H.H.

3768 Some Problems of Communication

Barbara Wootton

Aslib Proc., 5 (4) November 1953, 261—270.

Scientific progress has greatly increased the difficulties of communication by producing an enormous mass of new knowledge and also by developing instruments of mass communication. The social sciences have their own peculiar difficulties which may be due to resistance to scientific study of social problems, continued use of the book instead of the article as the primary method of publication, lack of abstracts, and the attempt to use literary language. Lack of precision in language inevitably produces lack of precision in statements, and examples can be given from well-known works of categorical statements based on very inadequate data.

D.J.F.

3769 Freedom and books

Dan Lacy

Southeastern Librarian, 4 (1) Spring 1954, 14—26.

The American Constitution protects the right of a man to publish what he chooses, provided he is prepared to take the responsibility for it. This allows allegedly obscene books to be produced, and the question of censorship is examined. The works under consideration are divided into three groups: the obviously pornographic, the salacious, and reprints of works describing in detail sexual experiences of characters. This last category causes the controversy. Hard cover editions of some books have circulated in libraries and yet cheap reprints have been banned. The censorship takes three forms: state or municipal commissions; police lists, and unofficial committees. These procedures are illegal and do not effectively deal with pornography. The vast volume of book publishing and magazines makes the banning of individual titles ineffective because of the ephemeral nature of much of the material. There is a danger, however, to legitimate books particularly where unofficial censors' decisions can be applied in practice without action in open court. Personal views and prejudice often become the standards employed. Pressure can be brought to bear on dealers and authors, and they cannot defend themselves at law. Responsibilities are recognized by publishers who will not, however, set up an industry committee or code, because publishers of salacious and pornographic books

would not join it, and such a body would be tantamount to a board of censors. The service of freedom through books presents new problems because of (a) the reliance of citizens on second-hand information (b) the rise of mass media of communication. People act on what they read and cannot test by experience. This does not help the man who wants to find out for himself and who must rely on books giving all sides of all problems and they must be available, chiefly through libraries. Librarians are often under pressure from unofficial bodies for (i) having allegedly obscene books, (ii) having UNESCO and other UN publications (iii) having books by authors with subversive connections (iv) not having books of point of view of complainants. All these have in recent years operated in U.S.A. The important thing is to have a balanced book collection, to work with responsible bodies of citizens, and to allow attacks to be aired publicly.

J.M.B.

3770 [Intellectual freedom]

A.L.A. Bull., 47 (10) November 1953. Bibliog.

This issue is devoted to short articles on various aspects of intellectual freedom and censorship in politics, in book selection for school and public libraries, in paperbound books. It reprints the following statements: The Freedom to read (A.L.A. and American Book Publishers Council); Labeling (A.L.A.); President Eisenhower's Letter; Book selection in defense of liberty in schools in a democracy (American Association of School Librarians); Library Bill of Rights (A.L.A.); Freedom to read (American Bar Association); Overseas Library (A.L.A.).

W.

3771 Laeseundersøgelsens. Problemer. Mål. Resultater

[Research into reading habits: problems, aims and results]

Martti Qvist

Bogens Verden, 36 (4) May 1954, 156—162.

Studies of reading habits provide valuable help to persons responsible for public education and to public librarians connected with book selection. In Finland it has been observed that where the public library is much used, the sales of books and reading matter is also large. Finland occupies fifth place in the world for the number of books borrowed from libraries per inhabitant. The most remarkable result seems to be that a comparatively small percentage of the population comprises at the same time both readers of the more ephemeral literature—newspapers and magazines—and also the ardent readers of literature—classics, science, etc.

W.

3772 The Library and the Retarded Reader

Hilda M. McGill

Manch. Rev., (7) Spring 1954, 14—15.

The solution of the problem of the retarded reader lies with teachers ; the service which the library can render must be principally bibliographical. A brief annotated list of recommended books for retarded readers is given.

D.R.

3773 The Backward Reader

G. B. Cotton

Librarian, 43 (3) March 1954, 45—46.

According to Sir Cyril Burt, of persons about 21, some $1\frac{1}{2}$ —2% are illiterate and 15% semi-illiterate. The backward reader is one, perhaps otherwise of normal intelligence and application, who finds the *mechanics* of reading more difficult than the normal child. Some librarians are alive to the problem of providing these readers with suitable material. Coventry Public Libraries have issued a new and extended revision of their *Books for backward readers*. 84 titles are arranged in five categories according to reading ages of 8—12. Each title is briefly annotated with an indication of interest age. Tested and graded school readers are omitted. Many titles do not cater for the backward reader whose reading age is considerably below his actual age. The need for a series of books commissioned with needs of backward readers in mind is stressed.

G.P.S.

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